

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, 1915

No. 19

COME NOW, MR. RETAILER, HELP US TO HELP YOU

It should not be necessary, in the face of present competition and still more active competition to come, to emphasize to the retailer the necessity of conducting his business on modern lines, and advise him to take advantage of every improvement that the brain has been able to devise.

One thing is absolutely necessary to the successful conduct of every business: A knowledge of

GROSS PROFITS.

Recently a subscriber requested us to ask each druggist to keep a record, for a series of days, of the cost and selling price of EACH sale, and from these figures compute his average gross profits. This we have done; and for the purpose of making the suggestion more useful to all retailers, we invite one thousand druggists to keep such a record of their sales and send us their figures. These records will not be used individually, but, as a whole, will be placed in the hands of an expert statistician for deductions that cannot fail to prove of pronounced value to all retail pharmacists. They will show the average percentage in different localities—in large cities and small towns. Upon application we will send a copy of our "Report Blank for Sales Record." To keep this record requires very little

time or labor, and the result will surely develop some desirable figures for the druggist's own guidance. Likewise, it will give a line on the gross profits in the retail drug business which will be of definite value to all druggists.

We are confident that the statistics obtained, (with your kind co-operation) will be of a surprising character, and to great extent will correct the impression which prevails in the minds of many people, that "the drug business is all profit."

Remember these axioms:

"He who is forewarned is forearmed."

"In time of peace prepare for war."

Do not delay. Drop us a postal at once for one of our Sales Record Blanks.

Address: Editor,

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
No. 3 Park Place, New York

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915

CHAIN STORE COMPETITION

The importance of chain store competition to retail druggists, treated editorially in the January number of *The Pharmaceutical Era*, has been emphasized within the last week by the announcement of an entirely new combination which purposes entering business in the smaller cities and towns. This combination has been made effective by the purchase of the United Chemists Company's stores by the United Cigar Stores Company, which will operate combined cigar and drug stores. Reports have it that the new enterprise has at its command, if required, a fund of \$3,000,000.

It was pointed out in the *Era* that to meet this competition retail druggists must be assisted in their buying by jobbers and wholesalers, because they must buy as cheap as their competitor, or be satisfied with smaller profits. The urgency of this problem is clear, and it demands immediate attention. We believe it is nearly as consequential to the jobber and wholesaler as it is to the retailer, and should be met immediately with some constructive plan of resistance by these three interests.

PHARMACOPOEIA COMMENTS

The Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America (8th Decennial Revision) and on the National Formulary, (3rd Edition), for the calendar year ending December 31, 1913, has been compiled by Murray Galt Motter, and Martin I. Wilbert, and issued by the United States Public Health Service of the Treasury Department. It is the ninth bulletin of the present series and "represents a more or less comprehensive reflection of the medical, pharmaceutical, and chemical literature, in any way relating to pharmacopoeial subjects, published during the calendar year ending December 31, 1913. This literature is particularly interesting because the revision work on

the Pharmacopoeia of the United States and on the National Formulary is reported to be practically completed, and the manuscripts for both books are about ready for the press."

The book contains no comments on the suggestions made, but includes a reflection of the more important changes announced in the first instalment of the "Abstracts of proposed changes with new standards and descriptions, and presents in a brief way practically all of the essential changes in strengths and the requirements proposed for inorganic chemistry."

In the matter of international uniformity in the standards for widely used drugs and medicines, an author is quoted as follows: "The world is growing smaller. Nations are in closer touch with one another. There is infinitely more travel today than a generation ago. The world's markets are being rapidly merged into one, and a uniform standard for the leading chemical and pharmaceutical preparations would be a boon to every manufacturer, physician and chemist." The digest is highly creditable to its authors.

THE HARRISON BILL

In less than six weeks, or on March 1, the Harrison Bill (H. R. 6282) governing the sale of narcotics in the United States, its territories, the District of Columbia, and the insular possessions of the United States, will be in force.

A tentative draft of the regulations concerning its enforcement has been under discussion between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and various committees. These regulations, we are informed, were about to be issued when J. H. Rehffuss, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, fortunately came in possession of a copy, and discovered in them three important objections from the retailers' viewpoint.

Objection No. 1—Article 11; Regulation 34; subject: "A separate file of all such prescriptions must, therefore, be kept by each druggist or apothecary filing the same, unless a record of all such prescriptions is kept showing: (1) file number given to each prescription filled; (2) the name of the physician or surgeon preparing the same, and (3) the name of the person for whom such prescription is filled."

In place of this Section, the retailers suggest the following: "All such prescriptions must be kept in the regular prescription file, and be given the regular consecutive file number, together with the date on which such prescriptions are compounded. Said prescriptions must contain thereon the name of the physician, surgeon, or veterinary, prescribing same, and the name and address of the person for whom such prescription is filled."

Objection No. 2; Article 12; subject: "Persons presenting such prescriptions are also hereby required to sign the same in their own proper name together with their residence." The retailers request that this provision be stricken out.

Objection No. 3; Article 12; subject: "Inventories. Every person, firm, or

company, dispensing directly to consumers any of the drugs herein referred to, will on the first day of March, 1915, prepare and keep on file an inventory of all such uncompounded material on hand at that date. No special form of inventory is here required, but, the inventory made must fully and clearly set forth the quantity of each kind of such uncompounded material so held, and must be verified by oath not later than the 5th day of March, 1915."

The reason for the first objection is that it would entail additional and unnecessary labor. It is claimed by the retailers that 90 per cent of the pharmacies in the United States compound less than 5,000 prescriptions a year each, and it would require an inspector less than two hours to investigate any case. Unless the change is made, it is claimed that 45,000 druggists in the United States will be put to an entirely unnecessary amount of record keeping, without adding to the effectiveness of the regulations.

Retailers make the second objection on the ground that the name and address of the person receiving the prescription is already required in the suggestion they make.

Objection to the inventory regulation is taken on the ground that "it will serve no useful purpose, since it applies only to the retailers, and takes no cognizance of the manufacturer and wholesale distributor."

They also say: "If it is the intention of the Internal Revenue Department, by means of these inventories, to ascertain the stock of narcotics in the hands of distributors on March 1, then you must realize the absurdity of compelling one branch of the trade to file an inventory of such stock, and failing to compel the other distributors to do the same. Such a step would be barren of results."

The time between now and March 1 is none too long to make clear to the druggists of the United States whatever regulations the Internal Revenue Department intends to promulgate.

ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP

At a recent hearing of the Commission that is investigating the big "foundations," Roger W. Babson, the well-known statistician and economist, made this remark:

I feel that the greatest handicap labor and capital have today is the absentee ownership. The present unrest among workers and the smaller return upon capital are due to control in the hands of small groups—men who try to run big businesses from desks in 20-story office buildings. Strikes seldom come against the man who has built up his own business and lives in the town where his success has been won.

These remarks of this eminent authority could well be applied to the ownership of drug stores. If there is any business that needs the personal supervision of the proprietor, it certainly is the drug business, and if the public ever come to a realization of this fact, the big corporations of chain drug stores will have much with which to contend.

Druggists are the only business men who are required to have a college education in order to conduct their business legally. Our laws have always recognized that the handling of drugs and medicines is a serious occupation. If you can run drug stores by a board of directors consisting of Wall

Street capitalists, why not with equal propriety, incorporate the practice of physicians? If the handling of drugs and medicines is to be eliminated from our so-called drug stores, and they are to be turned into bazaars and fancy goods stores, then that makes it a different proposition; but these corporations should not be permitted to trade on the reputation of the druggist. Most of our states require that the handling of drugs shall be in the hands of a registered pharmacist, and we are not sure but what it would be a good thing if these laws went one step further and required that at least one of the proprietors of the store should be a registered pharmacist and in direct charge of the dispensing of drugs and chemicals.

MANUFACTURERS AND STAMPS

We are creditably informed that about 98% of the manufacturers are standing the expense of the revenue stamps on toilet preparations and other goods under the new war stamp tax, and we will be indebted to our subscribers if they will send us the name of any manufacturer who has advanced his prices because of this law and is thereby compelling the retailers to pay for these stamps.

Several of the manufacturers who at first thought of increasing their prices have reconsidered the matter and fallen into line, but we believe there are still a few who are laboring under the delusion that they can pass this tax along to the retailers.

We would like very much to have a complete list of all manufacturers who are not paying the expense of these stamps, and, again, will be obliged if our readers will co-operate with us by sending us the names of such manufacturers.

WHY GERMANY WINS

In Collier's for January 16, there is a letter to the editor from Jordan W. Lambert, of The Lambert Pharmacal Company, of St. Louis on the subject of the American people buying goods "Made in the U. S. A." In it Mr. Lambert says: "Germany has become a strong nation because her people stick together, and work together; they patronize home industry. Nowhere else in the world is the term 'Home Industry' used and appreciated as it is in Germany."

"The future welfare of our country and the prosperity of our people," writes Mr. Lambert, "depend very largely upon the success of the 'Made in the U. S. A.' propaganda."

The letter in full is worth the attention of every business man in the country. It will be printed in the next issue of *The Pharmaceutical Era*.

GERMANY'S CASTOR OIL NEEDS

Reports that German agents are raiding this market for all the spot stocks of castor oil obtainable are laughed at here. Wild rumors have been printed that Germany has succeeded even in getting castor oil from France by way of Italy. It is said, in contradiction of the report that Germany has replenished her depleted supplies, that exports from India show no unduly large amount of castor oil going to neutral countries, and that Germany's stocks therefore must be very low.

NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

Danger from Increased Strength of Patent Preparations

The British Pharmacopoeia, 1914, is now in force, and its standards and formulae have replaced those which have been official since 1898. The official announcement of its publication, which is to appear in the London Gazette this week, will bear the date of December 31, 1914. We have been asked by several correspondents whether any period of grace will be allowed before they are required to dispense in accordance with the new Pharmacopoeia. The strict legal position is that as soon as the official announcement of publication has appeared the new standards and formulae become operative. Virtually, the three months that have elapsed since the review copies were issued and copies were placed on view at the offices of the General Medical Council may be regarded as a period of grace, and so far as pharmacists are concerned they should now be quite familiar with the changes that have been effected, and be ready to supply preparations in accordance with the new standards.

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* there has appeared a series of articles in which the changes have been explained in precise terms and the new volume has been considered from every point of view. The medical journals have also directed attention to the new Pharmacopoeia. But in spite of all this there is sure to be some confusion, and past experience leads us to expect that prescriptions intending preparations of the old Pharmacopoeia will be written in 1915, and thus add to the pharmacist's many perplexities. But we have passed through parallel experiences without anything very momentous happening, and there is no reason to doubt that another Pharmacopoeia will become established as a standard and guide with the minimum of harm and inconvenience. No doubt the preliminary difficulties which always accompany the learning of new habits will speedily disappear, and in the space of a very short time we shall all be thinking in terms of the new Pharmacopoeia.

The greatest danger obviously arises from the increase in strength of potent preparations, and we have endeavored to minimize this as far as possible by distributing to medical men through our readers a handy little card, setting forth clearly the notable alterations in potency or nomenclature of pharmacopoeial preparations. If one of these cards could be hung up in every doctor's consulting room throughout the United Kingdom there would be little, if any, excuse for a practitioner to prescribe, say, four times the quantity of tincture of strophanthus intended, forgetting that the old tincture is only one-fourth the strength of the new. In some cases it would be fairly obvious from the quantity ordered that the doctor was thinking in terms of the old Pharmacopoeia, and unwittingly writing in terms of the new; but in many cases there would be nothing to reveal the intentions of the prescriber. Where he is accessible he can, of course, be consulted; but, as pharmacists know, it is often impracticable to get in touch with the prescriber. As it happens, however, co-operation between doctors and pharmacists is now much closer than in former times, and it should not be difficult for the parties chiefly interested in

the Pharmacopoeia changes to agree as to procedure. Incidentally, it may be stated that it is the intention of the Manchester Insurance Committee to supply one of the P. J. cards to every Panel doctor in the area, and this is a plan which might with advantage be adopted by Insurance Committees generally, or by the pharmacists in the respective areas.

One of the consequences which must inevitably arise from the substitution of new formulae for old ones is that a good deal of "old stock" will be left on the hands of pharmacists. This difficulty was referred to by the president of the Edinburgh District Trade Association at a meeting reported in this issue; he suggested that some present arrangement should be made to meet the difficulty. In the present instance, however, the quantity of "old stock" left in chemists' shops and in the storerooms of wholesale druggists will be smaller than is usual at times when new Pharmacopoeias are introduced, for during the past three months pharmacists have no doubt been restricting their purchases of preparations compounded in accordance with the formula of the 1898 Pharmacopoeia to their immediate requirements. Nor must it be overlooked that prescriptions written prior to January 1, 1915, should properly be dispensed according to the old formula, and that consequently a small supply of 1898 preparations ought to be available.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

REVENUE LAW RULING

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following ruling concerning the Emergency Revenue law:

"Treasury decision No. 2108 provides that the wholesale dealer, jobber, importer or other person who puts goods in suitable condition in proper containers for sale to the ultimate consumer at retail, will be deemed the manufacturer of such goods. It would therefore, appear to be necessary for manufacturers, wholesale dealers, jobbers, importers, or others putting goods in condition as above stated, for sale to the ultimate consumer at retail, to make declaration of such goods removed during the month. It will not be held, however, to include retail dealers whose chief business is vending, but who occasionally compound in relatively small quantity taxable articles under the statute."

EVOLUTION OF THE PHARMACIST

In the Neo-Lithic Age, when a tribal chief did rage

With pain in head, or heart, or diaphragm, He would yell for me to come, while the tribesmen, stricken dumb,

Gazed with awe upon the cryptic anagram. That I'd scratch upon a rock, e'er I mixed up me and deck,

And flavored it with fennel—and goodwill. Oh! the envy that they felt, as I bartered for a pelt

My famous "Fig and Fingerberry Pill."

For the pharmacutic art was a parcel and a part

Of the dawning of the culture of the world, And I lit th' ancestral fire for a Beecham and a Squire

Long before the flag of Science was unfurled. So my brothers far and wide bear yourselves with proper pride,

In that many knotty problems ye have solved Since the days when, lean and grave, I hawked herbs from cave to cave;

I'm the nucleus from which Pharmacy evolved.

—Chemist and Druggist.

MORE CHAIN DRUG STORES

United Cigar Stores Company to Enter the Field Actively

The number of chain drug stores has been increased by the purchase from the United Chemists Company of a number of combination cigar and drug stores doing business principally in towns of 25,000 or less population by the United Cigar Stores Company.

George J. Whelan, the principal factor in the United Cigar Stores Company as well as in the Riker-Hegeman Company, which operates more than 100 large drug stores in various cities, announces that these small drug stores may become selling agents for the Riker-Hegeman Company.

"We have decided to open a large number of new stores," Mr. Whelan said, "and our real estate experts have instructions to resume their operations in various parts of the country. Owing to the present depression in real estate, leases can now be made on very good terms.

"The Cigar Stores Company showed an increase in both volume of business and net earnings for 1914. Although the Riker-Hegeman Company has made money the last year, the introduction of our auditing system will cut down the showing."

This transaction confirms the entrance of the United Cigar Stores Company into the drug and chemical trade. It is currently reported that the company has in excess of \$3,000,000 to invest in this or any other field which it may deem profitable. It is claimed that while in many cases neither a drug store nor a United Cigar Store alone would be a paying investment, a combination of the two will yield handsome profits, and no time is to be lost in organizing the United Chemists Company's stores under this system.

Officially it is stated that "the United Chemists Company, succeeded the Lauer Drug Company, May 25th, 1914, being a change in name only; the capital and offices remaining the same. Its main office is at 44 West 18th Street, New York, and it operates retail stores in Flushing, L. I., Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Asbury Park, Union Hill, Paterson, and Montclair, N. J. Benjamin J. Lauer is president of the Company, and looks after its practical affairs. Wm. T. Posey is vice-president, and also is president of the United Profit Sharing Corporation, and vice-president of the United Cigar Stores Company of America. George A. Kellogg, secretary and treasurer, is secretary and treasurer of the United Profit Sharing Corporation. Its present capital stock is \$10,000.

The following articles from the files of *The Pharmaceutical Era*, the first dated February 1, 1906, shows that the project has been in contemplation for nearly nine years, and that initial steps were taken to put the plan in operation at that time:

[From *The Pharmaceutical Era*, Feb. 1, 1906]

CHAIN OF DRUG STORES

To establish a chain of retail drug stores similar to the stores of the United Cigar Stores Co., is the object of the United Chemists' Co., which filed papers of incorporation in Newark, N. J., last week with a capital of \$10,000,000. It is rumored that the drug stores of William Wilson have been purchased by the company, but Mr. Wilson would neither confirm nor deny the report. George J. Whelan, president of the United Cigar Stores Co., is one of the incorporators of the new concern, and it is said, will become its president.

The impression prevails that it is the intention of the company to operate the drug and cigar stores in connection with each other, so as to have a series of combination establishments which externally would seem to be two different stores but in reality would be one continuous place of business. This report was denied, however, by Robert A. Sherlock, personal counsel for Mr. Whelan. Mr. Sherlock said that it was Mr. Whelan's intention to resign as president of the cigar company. He also asserted that the Wilson stores had been purchased and that options had been secured on other large stores.

Some foundation for the belief that the drug and cigar stores are to be operated in combination is derived from the fact that the majority of the Wilson stores adjoin branches of the United Cigar Stores Co. Only recently the Wilson store at the corner of Broadway and Wall street was moved down on Broadway one door below Wall street to make room for another store of the United Cigar Stores Co.

One of the rumors circulating last week was to the effect that the Wilson store at Broadway and Forty-second street was to be replaced by a modern office building, and in this the "United" drug and cigar store would be installed.

According to the charter of the corporation, it is the intention to operate stores in cities of a million or more inhabitants, which would restrict its territory at present to New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. The incorporators named are Jacob Fischel, of Newark, and Morris Klein and J. Wesley Park, of New York. The registered office is at 765 Broad street, Newark.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29—It is rumored that already efforts have been made by agents of the United Chemists' Company to secure options on desirable locations in this city for new drug stores, to be operated on the same plan and backed by the same capitalists, it is said, as the United Cigar Stores Co. A member of the drug trade to-day said that the same thing had been tried here before but with little or no success. He was of the opinion that the opening of such stores would have little effect upon the other retailers throughout the city, and that if the new concern operated its stores on the basis of a "cutter" its path would be a hard one.

[From *The Pharmaceutical Era*, Sep. 23, 1909]

UNITED CIGARS IN DRUG FIELD

It has developed that interests at the head of the United Cigar Stores Company are also interested in the Lauer Drug Company, a new corporation, which will shortly open a number of retail drug and "United Cigar" establishments in New Jersey and New York City suburbs.

W. T. Posey, vice-president of the new drug company, when approached on the matter a few days ago admitted that George J. Whelan, president of the United Cigar Stores Company, together with several of its other officers were closely associated with the Lauer enterprise.

Mr. Posey stated that the plans of the Lauer Drug Company had not developed very far as yet, but that it was certain there would be a United Cigar establishment in connection with each of the drug stores opened. When asked if leases had been secured for establishments in Jersey City, Perth Amboy and Flushing, he answered in the affirmative and said that these stores were to be opened in about a month. So far no plans had been laid for Manhattan, The Bronx, or Brooklyn, he said.

The offices of the Lauer Drug Company were recently moved from 156 Fifth avenue to the headquarters of the United Cigar Stores Company, 44 West 18th street.

[From *The Pharmaceutical Era*, Oct. 14, 1909]

LAUER DRUG STORE OPENED

The second store in the chain of suburban establishments being opened by the Lauer Drug Company, which is considered as being affiliated with the United Cigar Stores Company, was opened last Saturday at Perth Amboy, N. J. The store occupies the most prominent corner in the city and is elegant in its appointments, as well as modern in every other way. A large soda fountain is a feature in connection with the drug end of the business. In the front of the store there is a cigar and tobacco department and United Cigar Stores certificates are given away with purchases. The main store of the company in New Jersey is in Central avenue, Jersey City.

PHARMACISTS' CONFERENCE

Legislative Committee of the New York S.P.A. Meet Local Druggists

A joint conference of the legislative committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and druggists of New York City and vicinity was held last Friday evening at the New York College of Pharmacy. There were present:

Arthur S. Wardle, President N.Y.S.P.A. who presided; Peter Diamond, member of the N.Y.S.P.A. legislative committee, also representing the New York Retail Druggists' Association; Ignatz Shuloff, Williamsburg Retail Druggists' Association; Otto Raubenheimer, German Apothecaries' Society; T. J. France, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; Dr. Geo. C. Dickman, New York State Board of Pharmacy; Dr. Joseph Weinstein, New York Retail Druggists' Association; G. H. Anderson and W. H. Smith, representing the Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association; Felix Hirsman, German Apothecaries' Society; J. Leon Lascoff, New York County Pharmaceutical Society and New York State Board of Pharmacy; J. H. Rehfuess, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association. E. J. Kennedy, Jr., of *The Pharmaceutical Era* acted as secretary. It was the opinion of the conference that legislation should be asked on these questions: wood alcohol; excise bonding; providing that pharmacies be owned and operated by pharmacists and drug stores by licensed druggists; profit sharing coupons; exempting employers from liability for mistakes of licensed clerks; amending the Boylar law to harmonize it with the Harrison law.

A. D. S. ANNUAL CONVENTION

Prosperity in the Near Future Forecast by the Secretary

The annual convention of the American Druggist Syndicate and Antiseptic Products Company stockholders, the latter the subsidiary of the A. D. S., was called to order at Madison Square Garden by President Dr. William C. Anderson on Monday morning.

Secretary C. H. Goddard, the founder and general manager of the syndicate, presented an interesting annual report, a feature of which was his reference to the syndicate's newly-installed equipment for manufacturing corrugated paper and packing boxes. Mr. Goddard reported that not only did this plant supply the syndicate boxes, which had previously cost \$2,000 per month, but its output had found an unexpected and lucrative market among the department stores of this city. He called attention to the A. D. S. co-operative store at 43rd street and Broadway, and invited the stockholders to visit it. Unparalleled prosperity for the syndicate in the near future was prophesied by Secretary Goddard.

A "Made in the U. S. A." drug show in the Garden was an accompanying feature of the convention. Most of the products exhibited were manufactured by the syndicate.

The exhibition, which has interested a large number of visitors, will close next Saturday evening. On this night a big crowd is expected.

London Is Calm

Market Generally Quiet—Acetanilid Is Higher—Codeine Slightly Easier—Tartaric Acid Is Firmer—Citric Acid, February Delivery, Held at 2s 5d per pound

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, JAN. 20—The market is quiet with acetanilid higher at 2s 3d per pound. Codeine is slightly easier at 22s 6d per ounce.

Cream tartar is quoted at 145s per cwt. and gentian root fetches 30s per pound.

Tartaric acid is firmer with domestic held at 1s 5½d per pound.

Balsam tolu is worth 1s 3d per pound, and camphor in ounces 1s 6d.

Elemi is quoted at 42s 6d, ipecacuanha 16s per pound, atropin sulphate at 65s per ounce, cocaine at 7s 3d per ounce, and morphine muriate at 13s 3d per ounce.

Citric acid for February delivery is held at 2s 5d per pound.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, JAN. 7, 1915—Reviewing the principal events of the remarkable year just closed one's impression is that of some tremendous upheaval, which, rending the future from the past, divides the two by an impassable gulf. Yet it is averred that this is only an illusion—that the present war is but the final stage in a long process the course of which was noted by many.

It may, however, be safely accepted that for many years past this one great, absorbing problem must have been engaging the keenest intellects of the contending countries, and, if one may judge from the disclosures just publicly made by the Italian Government as to the avowed intentions of her two other associates of the Triple Alliance made known to her in 1913 and causing their withdrawal, it is evident that the great plunge was not taken by Germany until her counsellors had come to the conclusion that from every standpoint—military, financial and economical—if ever a successful issue by the Triple Entente were to be averted once and for all it must be done now and quickly.

Germany Expected a Short War

During the five months which have elapsed since the war began the trend of events enables us to get more than a glimpse of how this world problem will probably be worked out and how the commercial world will be affected by it. So far there is abundant evidence to show that Germany could only have based her calculations on a comparatively short war—not prolonged beyond six or eight months. The statements on record of her principal statesmen indicated that an even shorter period was contemplated. As we have to deal here more particularly with the economic aspects of the war it is worth while recalling the views of some of the leading German experts who have during the last

four or five years devoted much labor and research to an examination of Germany's economic organization and resources and whose judgment would doubtless have been considered in coming to a final decision. We find that Drs. Riesser and Steinmann-Bucher and others, probably impressed with the superiority and preparedness of their country's military system, have, apparently from their writing, unanimously held the opinion that Germany was better organized for war both financially and commercially than her opponents and could conduct it more rapidly and economically. It is evident, however, that it did not enter into their calculations that the war might be prolonged to twelve or eighteen months—nor that their first incursion into France through Belgium would be so disastrously held up and delayed at Liege, nor that the theatre of war would be so enormously extended and that the loss of life and material would be so appallingly heavy as in the present conflict. The unparalleled economic upheaval we are witnessing could likewise never have been contemplated by the most far-seeing experts. The world's leading banking centres have been shaken to their foundations. The commerce of the countries directly involved comprises 70% of the total of the world's trade, and engages 80% of the world's carrying power.

Possible Contingencies

As long as Germany can keep the war beyond her frontiers so long can the greatest economic pressure be avoided by her retaining a hold upon her chief necessities procurable within her own territory, but should her armies be driven in beyond the Oder and the Rhine, an inroad be effected by Russia at Cracow between Austria and her empire and her trade be interfered with between Bohemia and Saxony and the South she would be deprived of her main sources of supply of grain, coal, iron and textile fabrics as represented by these districts and be in consequence probably unable to feed, clothe and equip for a further period of six months her combatant and non-combatant population.

Allowing further that jute, nitrate, certain chemicals, copper and rubber are the other principal commodities necessary for the war and which can only be obtained by Germany from outside it follows that if the Allies retain command of the seas and can legitimately see that supplies of these raw materials shall be cut off the effect produced upon Germany may prove as damaging as a military defeat.

The contingencies above alluded to may at this stage be considered as being by no means remote, but until the material resources by which Germany can wage war are exhausted there would not appear to be any prospect of a cessation of hostilities on her part.

NET WEIGHT LAW HEARING

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19—The question of the proper marking as to the quantity of contents of the following foods when in package form: olives, mushrooms, sauerkraut and cherries in brine, also pickles in brine, vinegar or sweetened vinegar, will be discussed at a public hearing in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, 216 13th Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., February 6, 1915.

New York Markets

Cautiously, carefully, business is picking up in the drug trade. It is an even, well balanced movement, so very orthodox and reserved that there is no chance of its developing into a panic. As an indication of the ultra-conservatism displayed in this market, it may be recounted that when the first flashes of the terrible earthquake in Italy were received in New York, there was not even a flurry in essential oil or olive oil prices; although it seemed highly probable that the tremor was in Sicily, in the Messina district, where so many have been before, the market refused to get excited, refused to worry, until it knew positively. Then a few hours later came reports that Sicily was unscathed, that the damage had been confined to the central portion.

"Why I remember the time of the Messina earthquake, when the first reports reached here, I'll bet that Messina essences and olive oil and a couple of other articles doubled in value in five minutes," said one man in commenting on the steadiness preserved last week.

A certain element in this market is beginning to realize that it is just as well that there is no heavier buying movement along most lines. If there were stocks soon would be depleted.

"I read that there is only a slight demand, but that hopes are entertained it will pick up this month," said a large importer of gums. "Why if there were anything like a normal demand for tragacanth and arabic there wouldn't be an ounce of it in this country—and it would have been exhausted months ago, too. I think it's a life saver for the situation that there has been an easier feeling; that consumers are buying from hand to mouth. When they do that distributors can keep tabs on them, can prevent them from stocking up, and keep track of where stocks go to."

From all indications opium practically will be given away by July next. In the last week a twenty cent cut on gum became effective so that it now is priced at \$8.70 a pound. The granular and powdered grades are unchanged. Absolute lack of business and the continual arrival of shipments from Italy and Greece are responsible for this latest decrease in price, it is explained.

"New York today is the principal opium market of the world," said a big importer in commenting on the situation. "There is a huge stock of gum here and there is a good deal more on the way. Do you know we are selling Turkish gum to London now, and that before long we will be providing England with all it gets, except of course the gum from India. Turkey won't ship, either directly or indirectly in English bottoms, or French either. So the gum is going to Greece and Italy and being shipped from Piraeus and Genoa in neutral and American ships to New York. They are rushing shipments as fast as possible too to get as much opium out and as much money in as possible before there is another break. Both Italy and Greece are on the edge of the caldron; but I believe this earthquake will have the effect of steadying Italy, at least for a time."

Two shipments of German goods—particularly dyestuffs and heavy chemicals from Rotterdam will be delayed following

the grounding of the American steamship Obidense, near Harwich, England and the damage in collision of the steamship El Paso, which now is in drydock in the Dutch seaport. Both vessels were expected back in this port before the end of the month, to replenish spot stocks of dyes and chemicals. On the strength of their coming, laden with the much needed goods, prices had remained unchanged and an easy tone pervaded the market. An added stiffness has been noticeable since news of the accidents.

OPIMUM—At \$8.70 a pound in cases and \$8.75 in jobbing lots gum opium is in less demand, if possible than it was this time last week at \$8.90. Do what they may, cut and slash prices, importers seem to be unable to brace the market. London and France are buying opium in New York according to statements of brokers and importers. "Why in the last week we have had inquiries from several big English manufacturers, and I want to tell you it this war keeps up another year, New York will be the opium centre of the world," said this importer. "Already we are selling gum as cheaply as they are in London, despite the \$3 duty on it here." One explanation for the downward course in opium prices may be found in a comparison of the amounts imported in November last and in the same month of 1913—they were 47,000 and 5,300 pounds respectively.

MORPHINE—Only the export inquiry is saving the bacon of morphine just now. Domestic trade is dead, and amounts to practically nothing. Prices are unchanged, all American makers but one, holding to the \$5 an ounce quotation, on bulk, for the acetate, muriate and sulphate forms, in 50 oz. lots, one delivery.

CODEINE—As in morphine, the codeine situation is saved entirely by the overseas inquiry. No domestic business to speak of is noted, but the Allies apparently need much more of the narcotic than they can make themselves. For the alkaloid, muriate and nitrate forms in 25 oz. lots, the quotation still is \$6.45.

QUININE—That the quinine situation will remain unchanged for a time, was evidenced last week in the London auction when bark commanded 1½d, a farthing higher than at previous sales. In this country, manufacturers of quinine assert there is small demand, especially from the west and south. They are firm on the 26c basis in 100 oz. lots. Some few small odd lots of German sulphate have changed hands here in the last week at 25@25½c, but as a general thing, these and the Java salts command 26c stiffly. Five hundred bales arrived from Rotterdam last week. This makes a total of more than 300,090 pounds in a month as compared with only 3,600 pounds in the same month in 1913. It is rumored that France is inquiring here for 10,000 ounces for immediate shipment, and that it has been offered to her at 25c flat.

CARBOLIC ACID—Sixty-two cents was paid for carboic acid in a certain sale last week, and the buyer asserted he would have paid 75c if necessary because he had to have it. This is two cents above the best previously recorded mark, and it seems only a development on the way to dollar carboic. Reports from England indicate that permits for shipment to the United States are not being issued to manufacturers, even when it is proven that the stocks

which it is desired to ship were bought by American concerns months ago—even before the war. As a general thing the U. S. P. crystals have held the same range in the last week, 55@60c. Importers say they must raise the price soon to keep out of the buying field all those who do not really need the phenol. Four barrels of cresylic acid have arrived from Hull in the last week. They were sold at 50c.

SALICYLIC ACID—Ninety cents is the lowest mark at which this acid can be bought in this market. In recognition of the added firmness to the carboic acid situation, domestic makers have marked up prices 15c. In certain quarters a dollar is asked. There is only a limited supply, and the demand has been increasing in proportion as carboic became scarcer.

BENZOIC ACID—Because England has prohibited the export of toluol to the United States, benzoic acid, from which it is made, has been advanced to a 70@75c basis for the synthetic variety. The true acid made from gum benzoin is in scant supply and can be obtained only in limited amounts at from \$1.50@2.

CITRIC ACID—Until the Italian earthquake occurred last week citric acid had assumed a firmer tone, and in face of reports that the Italian government had decided to permit the banks to finance the factors to hold out for higher prices, it had been expected that shipments would be cut down until a firmer situation prevailed in this market. It is believed in New York, however, that the catastrophe that has overtaken the country will shatter these plans, and that Italy's one idea will be to ship her products and get money in return—as much as she can get. Domestic manufacturers of citric acid still offer their stock in bulk at 55c in barrels; half a cent higher in kegs. Second hands now are offering their crystals at 60c in barrels, having increased the price a nickel in the past week.

CAMPOR—In November last, 395,000 pounds of crude camphor were admitted into the United States against 273,000 in the same month of 1913. The figures for the refined and synthetic products for these two months are 177,000 and 39,000 pounds respectively. These figures pretty well tell the story and explain why domestic makers are losing a cent a pound at least on every pound of camphor they dispose of at the present 41c basis. Japanese refined camphor, selling as low as 40c in certain quarters, is also disposed of at a loss, according to statisticians. A large shipment from Japan has been sent to Canada, presumably for shipment to England. A domestic refiner in New York asserts that even since the price has been cut to 41c there has been no increase in business. This refiner has contracted to handle a huge amount of gum and in order to keep stocks from piling up he is compelled to sell at a loss. It is reported that Japanese refiners are prepared to sell as low as 39c to cut under the American goods.

BENZOIN GUM—Sumatra gum is firm at 35@37c and Siam is steady at \$1.75@2. There are only small amounts available at this time, shipments being irregular. Spot stocks in New York have been pretty well cleaned up by raiders after the product for benzoic acid.

MENTHOL—\$2.50 in cases is rock bottom price on menthol now, a low figure following heavy receipts and an apathetic market. In broken lots it commands up to \$2.60.

THYMOL—Small odd lots of thymol have been disposed of at a basis of \$6.25 in the last week, but from \$6.50@7.50 is still the prevailing quotation.

GLYCERIN—Up to 23c is being demanded for C. P. glycerin in cans today, although the product can be bought in drums a cent cheaper. A more insistent demand, and an apparent disposition to buy in more appreciable quantities has had the usual and expected effect, it has stiffened the attitudes of holders. Dynamite grades are held firmly at the 21½@22c range; crude grades are unchanged. In November last only half a million pounds were imported as against two and a half million pounds in that month of 1913.

COD LIVER OIL—For the first week in some time cod liver oil shows no actual gain, although it is as firm as ever on the \$21 basis. In many cases \$22 is the lowest price given and \$23 is asked for some well known grades. The French government still is making inquiry for large lots of oil, and already is said to have bought much Newfoundland oil. Pessimistic views are held in Norway as to the size of the 1915 catch, and in the face of the unfavorable situation prevailing, it is expected this will prove a disastrous year for the fishermen. Producers expect to break even on the situation by charging higher prices for the oil they do get.

FUSEL OIL—A few small shipments of fusel oil have been received at this port from abroad in the last week. Domestic manufacturers still quote old prices of \$2.20@2.30 for crude, \$2.60@2.70 for refined and \$2.60 for amyl acetate. The situation apparently is not so strained as it was a month ago, the demand having fallen off perceptibly. None of the Russian product reached this port in the last week.

OLIVE OIL—At 90c@\$1 olive oil is a shade firmer today than it was a week ago, but this is not in any wise due to fears of a shortage because of the Italian earthquake. The new crop from Greece will make its appearance soon, and prices then are expected to be forced down. Shipments from Spain and France have been received in the last week, and spot stocks have been replenished.

CANTHARIDES—Whole Chinese blistering flies are being offered as low as 77½c and any quantity can be obtained at 80c. This is a marked concession, following the receipt of a large stock at a Pacific coast port last week. The powdered grade is marketed at 95@\$1.

ERGOT—Russian ergot of rye now is lower in price than the Spanish product, due to a recent replenishing of spot stocks here, a cargo from Vladivostok having arrived at Vancouver a little less than a month ago. The Russian ergot now is 85c and the Spanish is held at a minimum of 90c.

SILVER NITRATE—This week silver nitrate is priced on a basis of 31½c a slight advance following the increased quotation on bar silver.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—In reeds these goods are offered now at 70@72c, powdered at 58@65c and mass at 25@55c. More liberal supplies have been received in this market of late.

COPAIBA—The South American balsam is offered at 35@36c and the Para at 31@32c. There is no change in the asking price, but a firmer tone is manifest in the market.

FIR—Ten cents has been cut from the price on Canadian fir balsam, which now is

offered at \$6.90 in barrels and \$7 in cans. Oregon balsam is unchanged at 75@85c.

IPPECAC ROOT—Cartagena root is still maintained firmly at \$2 with only limited lots obtainable at that figure. The Rio root is out of the market and cannot be bought even for delivery several months hence as dealers are sold up to a point far enough ahead now.

SARSAPARILLA—Mexican, or Tampico root, is advanced to a minimum of 14c and 15c is being demanded in certain quarters. Honduras root is in small supply, nearly all of the crop having been requisitioned by the British government. What little is here fetches from 45@50c.

SENEGA—Canadian root is available at 35c and southwestern and northwestern root are held at 40c. The southern is priced at 60c and is firm at that figure. Three bales arrived from Panama last week.

RHUBARB—High dried rhubarb root is available at 15c in cases. The shensi description is firm at 80c and clippings at 19@20c.

UNICORN—False, or helonias, unicorn root is down to 80@90c and true or aletris root is 38@45c, following a diminished demand and receipts of spot stocks.

ESSENTIAL OILS—Lemon oil is obtainable at from \$1.15 up and orange at \$2.50 and \$1.55 for the sweet and bitter respectively. Bergamot is priced at a minimum of \$3.60. Camphor oil is down 2c to a basis of 77½@80c for the heavy gravity light color oil. The lead free quality is offered at \$1 and U. S. P. is \$1.25, redistilled, \$1.30.

ARNICA FLOWERS—Prices are up half a cent to a minimum of 17c, following the depletion of spot stocks here.

SAFFRON FLOWERS—American flowers are reduced 2½c to a basis of 32½@35c, but Valencia's are unchanged at \$10.50@12. Three cases of the Spanish product reached this port in the last week but contrary to expectations, caused no easing off in the price.

LAUREL LEAVES—Five cents is the minimum price on laurel leaves now, and 5½c is the usual quotation. This increase follows the depletion of stocks. For a time they were lower, when spots were in plentiful supply.

BUCHU LEAVES—Short leaves are \$1.45@1.50 and long leaves are \$1.30@1.35, although spot stocks have not been replenished recently. Demand is slight at this time.

SAGE—These leaves are advanced to a minimum of 13@14c for stemless and 11½@12c for the grinding variety.

CELERY—This seed, on which an embargo has been placed by the French government is not on the market, as 20c is the firm asking price, which is about three cents higher than any one will pay at this time.

RAPE SEED—German rape seed is reduced ¼c to a basis of 6¼@7c. The English seed covers a range ¼c higher.

WAXES—Brazilian carnauba wax is being offered here at attractive prices due to the closing of German ports, whence a large proportion of the product went formerly; No. 3 chalky and North country is offered at 27@28c, No. 2 North country at 32@34c, No. 2 regular, 40@45c, No. 1, 45@50c, and flor 48@50c. No candelilla wax has been received from Mexico in the last week and the small amount available is firmly held at 35c.

TRAGACANTH AND ARABIC

Shortage in Both and Small Prospects of Arrivals

The tragedy of tragacanth is being bewailed by gum importers in this market. Stocks on hand now are said to be the lowest in years, with no signs of replenishment. Fortunately there has been no concerted demand for the gum, and therefore, although prices have been raised nominally in face of the shortage, they have not been forced to excessive heights—to what they were in late August, for instance.

"There has not been a pound of the Turkish tragacanth received at this port since August, when some arrived that was shipped before the war started," said one big dealer. "There is a little, a mighty little, of Persian and Aleppo gum held in London, and still less of it here. They were selling tragacanth in London at \$2.12 when it was only fetching \$2 here, and that is the primary market."

The situation on gum arabic is easier. Despite its arabian name and its consequent association with Turkey, practically all the gum is produced in Egypt, now held directly as a British colony, and owing nothing to the Sultan. The new crop is now being gathered and indirect reports indicate that it is a good one. But no one on this market knows if arabic can be shipped—if the British government will permit it. And then even if it does, there are no bottoms to handle it.

"The chief shipping port for gum arabic is Port Sudan on the Red Sea," said one of the chief importers, who has been there himself and knows what he is talking about. "Now since the German steamers, the North German Lloyd boats have been driven off the seas, there is a serious shortage of bottoms in that region. The through steamships from India usually are laden to the hatches before they reach Port Sudan, which is one of the last stops before entering the Mediterranean. When the holds are chockfull, they naturally can't take on cargo, they just hoist the mails aboard and keep right on their way. So that with the regular German line which used to handle the business almost exclusively, now out of commission, I don't see where we are going to get arabic in any decent quantities for some time. They won't deflect boats from the transatlantic service and send them down there in the Red Sea, they can make more money plying from New York to Rotterdam. And there is such a shortage of freighters."

"There are two classes in the gum arabic business in Egypt. They are Germans and Greeks. Now since the war all the Germans have been driven out of the country or made prisoners so the whole industry is in the hands of the Greeks. But they are irresponsible and few importers and dealers in the American market have been able to do much business with them satisfactorily. Now we have received offers from some of them already offering stocks at attractive prices and shipment at once. But we don't want to cable money over there and pay for stuff which we may never get. Inquiry in London as to whether the government intends to let arabic shipments start on the new crop have elicited no reply."

"Fortunately we are between seasons and off the season for the biggest and heaviest demand for the gum. The drug trade uses

only a small proportion of it. It goes chiefly to calico printers, to the tobacco trade and to manufacturing confectioners. Most of these trades are working on part time and may not pick up to whole time until the war is over."

LINSEED OIL ADVANCES

The Cake is Needed in Europe as Food for Horses

A one cent advance is noted this week in the price of linseed oil which now is quoted on a 55@56c basis in barrels. The demand for export which has stiffened the market for a couple of months is directly responsible for the increase.

In the first months of the war, the linseed oil market sagged perceptibly. With German ports closed there was a falling off in the foreign trade of by-products from the oil. Germany was the principal consumer of linseed cake, which is used to feed horses and stock.

ITALY'S OIL REGION UNHURT

Immediately after news of the terrible earthquake in Italy was received here last week, there was great commotion in the essential oils houses and among dealers in olive oil. For a time it was supposed, naturally, that the disaster was in Sicily, around the Messina locality, squarely in the heart of the lemon, orange and bergamot districts of Sicily.

When reports finally assured the world that the quake was confined to the central and interior portion, however, far removed from the essential oil districts, dealers here breathed easier. The quake is expected to cause a stiffening in prices here, however, as the tremendous losses can hardly fail to influence all Italy and all Italian products.

REJECT BELLADONNA LEAVES

Several odd lots of belladonna leaves, shipped from Italy, have been rejected by Federal authorities here because their content of atropine is less than the ½% required by law. These stocks, which were expected to replenish spots in this market, are on their way back to Italy, and as a result dealers here evince a firmer attitude.

A dollar and a quarter is the lowest quotation given on this market today, and in most quarters the price is \$1.50. The demand is sporadic, however, which is believed to be a life saver to the situation. Any strong, concerted demand would send the price sky high again, to \$3 and \$4 as it was in early September.

NORMAL BUYING RESUMED

P. E. Anderson & Co. report an increased business since January 4, and assert that the most optimistic prospects are held out for business this winter and spring. Small dealers and retailers in the central west and south are evincing a change in heart, and are forsaking the hand to mouth buying which has characterized that market since the August-September panic.

As a whole Mr. Anderson finds the downward tendency of prices continuing, the decreases outnumbering the increases two or three to one.

HEALTHY BUYING MOVEMENT**But No Stampede Is Expected In The Present Market**

Explaining why he belived business will pick up to normal or a little better in the course of a few weeks, but that no panic would ensue, even with consumers trying to replenish stocks, one importer here said:

"In the first place, business men in the United States as a general thing are level headed and abreast of the times. Of course in unusual conditions and times they are apt to do unusual things. Now the world war in which we found Europe precipitated in August was an unusual circumstance and created unusual conditions. Therefore business men—all of them—did the unusual thing, they lost their heads in a body and a stampede followed.

"That stampede is over, and for three or four months they have been reading the newspapers, and following the dotted lines on the maps of 'eastern and western war theatres' until now they know pretty well just where the opposing armies stand. Also they have read and learned how German and Austrian articles are still coming into the United States, how despite being at war, Turkey opium is selling cheaper than ever, and they realize that any trouble will be of their own brewing. They know certain stocks, however, are in limited supply, that they must either substitute for them or be very economical in their use, and be willing to pay a fair price. Also that they cannot buy up all there is of any one commodity in this market, and that trying to do so will make it harder for them and harder for everyone else, not only their competitors, but concerns in cities thousands of miles away. I believe that there soon will be a buying movement under way which will show greater strength than the movement at this time last year for instance. But I do not think it will develop into any stampede, because business men are experienced in warfare now and they cannot afford these huge expenditures, which go eventually into the pockets of speculators."

SUGAR CROP FOR 1914-15**Willett & Gray Estimate a Shortage of 1,792,717 Tons**

Estimates by Willett & Gray on the sugar crop for 1914-1915 are that it will run about 85,000 tons below last year but the 1,792,717 tons (of 2,240 lbs.) below what it was last year. This year's crop is estimated at 6,425,000 long tons against 8,185,165 tons in 1913-14.

In Louisiana and Texas the crop will run about 85,000 tons below last year, but the Hawaiian crop, now being garnered, is expected to be about 15,000 tons greater, or 565,000 tons.

Germany this year will produce 2,100,000 tons of beet sugar as compared with 2,585,000 tons last year, and Austria, with 1,400,000 tons falls 400,000 tons short of last year's mark. France's crop this year is cut down to 250,000 tons from 800,000 tons last year. But Belgium is the principal sufferer. It is estimated that not more than 50,000 tons of beets have been saved this year against 235,000 last year.

AGAR AGAR DESCRIBED**Its Use in Cases of Chronic Constipation Is Effective**

Leaflets describing agar agar and its properties and uses have been disseminated throughout the drug trade by a New York jobbing house, which has laid in a big stock of the article in anticipation of wider usage of the drug.

Agar agar, the name of which rapidly is being contracted to agar for convenience, is also known as Japanese isinglass or gelatine, through its similarity in appearance to isinglass. It is prepared from various species of weed found on the Japanese sea-coasts. It is a tasteless, odorless, gelatinous substance, and has the property of absorbing large quantities of water, retaining it in the form of jelly. It is not attacked by the digestive secretions nor by the intestinal bacteria, but passes through the intestinal canal almost unchanged in form. This is what promotes its usefulness in treating constipation.

Obstinate constipation today is charged chiefly to the eating of too digestible foods, foods which do not leave enough residue matter to keep the intestinal functions working properly. A product like agar, therefore, absorbing moisture, adding to the bulk of the feces and keeping them moist will aid peristalsis to a marked degree without irritating the intestinal tract. The moisture retained by agar will soften hard and dry fecal matter greatly facilitating passage and obviating the necessity of taking laxative medicines.

For chronic constipation agar is administered in small shreds which may be taken with fruit, cereals and rendered as palatable as necessary. Regular action of the bowels should be obtained, through its use, in two or three days, after which the dose may be reduced. In chronic cases of long standing the use of refined petroleum will afford considerable aid.

Agar is best taken with the morning meal.

EUROPE WANTS STRYCHNINE

The sprightly antics of nux vomica have not been reflected in strychnine, one of its alkaloids. At 56c an ounce in 100 oz. lots, the crystals are firm and steady, and manufacturers here do not look for any advance or decline.

Nux vomica has recorded a change almost every week for a couple of months, although the fluctuations seldom vary more than half a cent. Now it is steady at 5½¢@7¢ for the whole goods and 9@9½¢ for the powdered.

Two of the principal manufacturers of strychnine in the United States assert that it is the strong inquiry from abroad which is responsible mainly for the strength in the stimulant. Warring countries are unable to supply themselves apparently, for more is being exported than ever before. It is said that especially attractive rates are being made on large shipments across the Atlantic.

Great Britain practically controls the world supply of nux vomica as the beans come from the East Indies, Bengal, Malabar, and Ceylon. Large stocks have been shipped direct and from London to the United States so that this market now is well supplied with spots of the crude material.

BANDAGE THE EARTH IN GAUZE**Russia has Taken Four and a Half Million Yards**

The last shipment of cotton gauze bandages from the United States to Russia made last week from a New Jersey factory, completed a lot of four and a half million yards of this product. In other words the Tsar has ordered enough bandages from this one concern to more than put a bandage on the earth. After entirely encircling the globe, there would be enough cotton gauze left to tie a neat knot, allowing a hundred thousand yards for the operation.

Russia today is the chief customer in this country for bandages, absorbent cotton, surgical goods, tools and glassware. In a brief whirlwind of buying a month or more ago, England swept the shelves clean and shipped huge stocks to Canada for transatlantic shipment. Russia has remained a steady customer, however, and there was much material for the Red Cross and field hospitals which was sent on the ship to Archangel in the White Sea last week.

MUST DEVISE OTHER MEANS

Cable despatches from London to leading dye importers in New York last Friday announced that the plan of the British government for the formation of a national company to start the manufacture of aniline dyes to break up the German monopoly, has proven a failure and that other means must be devised to seize the industry.

Many large English concerns, of various lines, previously had announced their willingness to subscribe capital to start the government proposition. When the money was forthcoming however, several subscribers had severe cases of "cold feet," and it was impossible to get enough cash to begin operations.

With Germany's commerce bottled up the English had planned to enlarge their dye-making industry so as to accommodate the American trade, figuring that these new customers, or most of them, would be held even after the war is over.

GERANIUM OIL PLENTIFUL

Stocks of geranium oil of the Algerian and Bourbon descriptions have been replenished in the last week and as a result there is a lowering of prices to the amount of 45¢@50¢, placing new quotations at \$3.80@4.50 and \$3.65@3.75 respectively.

For some weeks stocks here have been depleted, but the demand has continued light, so that no uneasiness was felt over the situation. The shipment arriving last week has provided the market with a plentiful amount of spot stocks.

STEVENS BILL HEARING

At the hearing before the House Committee on Interstate and foreign commerce on the Stevens Bill (H R 13,305), S. C. Henry, of Philadelphia, and Jacob Rehffuss, of Brooklyn, appeared in behalf of the National Association of Retail Druggists in support of the bill. The impression prevails in Washington that the bill will not be reported out of Committee at the present session of Congress.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL IMPORTS**Again Assuming Normal Proportions
—Big Opium Supply**

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18.—Imports of chemicals and drugs, which were seriously interrupted in the first three months following the outbreak of the European war, have again resumed normal proportions. The November imports were valued at \$7,904,944, against \$6,746,147 in November, 1913, \$8,042,567 in November, 1912, and \$5,702,747 in November, 1911. The importation of chemicals, drugs, and dyes has averaged \$7,700,000 per month during the last five years, but in August the total fell to \$5,622,000 and in September to \$5,519,000. With a partial reopening of trade channels there has been a marked increase in imports of chemicals and drugs, which rose to \$7,382,082 in October and in November, as above noted, amounted nearly to \$8,000,000.

Practically all lines of chemicals show larger imports in November than in any prior month of the current fiscal year and many of them equal or exceed the imports in corresponding periods of earlier years. Of coal tar colors and dyes, for example, the month's figures are double the normal average, being \$1,081,000 in value, compared with \$520,000 in November, 1913, and showing a marked recovery from the low-record figure of \$233,000 worth in September. Alizarin and alizarin dyes, imports of which were greatly depressed in August, September, and October, made a remarkable gain in November, the total being \$414,642, as against \$31,751 in November, 1913, and a monthly average of \$145,000 in the calendar year 1913.

Cresote oil imports, which usually exceed three million and frequently range from four to five million gallons monthly, fell to less than one million gallons in October. In November, however, they rose to 5,108,000 gallons, as compared with 5,547,000 gallons in November, 1913, and 4,405,000 gallons in November, 1912.

Of materials for dyeing and tanning the increase in importations is especially marked. Imports of quebracho in November aggregated 17,311,000 pounds, against 7,402,000 pounds in November of the preceding year; and those of indigo, 1,830,000 pounds, compared with 435,000 pounds in November, 1913.

Gums of all kinds except shellac show increased imports during the month of November. Camphor imports amounted to 573,000 pounds, against 313,000 in November of last year; chicle, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, 435,000 pounds, against 223,000 pounds; and gambier or terra japonica, largely used in the leather tanning industry, 1,326,000 pounds, against 519,000 pounds in November a year earlier.

Soda cyanide was first enumerated in the monthly report for July last with a total importation of 134,000 pounds, and after dropping to 84,000 pounds in August the imports have steadily increased, having reached 2,182,000 pounds in November. Sumac, vanilla beans, vegetable and mineral wax, cyanide of potash, quinine, and cinchona bark also show marked increases in November when compared with November of the preceding year.

Certain other important chemicals, while showing larger imports than in the months immediately preceding November, are still somewhat less than in November of the

previous year. This is true of glycerin, which fell from 2,425,000 pounds in November, 1913, to 509,000 pounds in November last; carbolic acid, which decreased from 549,000 to 304,000 pounds; fusel oil, which decreased from 686,000 to 151,000 pounds; magnesite, from 22 million to 13 million; and carbonate of potash which fell from 1,489,000 to 1,081,000 pounds.

Opium and coal tar colors are the only chemicals for which countries of shipment are shown in the monthly trade statistics. Of opium the imports from Turkey increased from 5,301 pounds to 41,107 pounds, and those from the United Kingdom from nothing in November, 1913, to 5,895 pounds in November last. The increase in imports of coal tar colors already noted occurred chiefly in those from Germany, which rose from 404,000 pounds in November, 1913, to 938,000 pounds in November, while those from Switzerland increased from 66,000 to 116,000 pounds.

HOLLAND IS PARTICULAR**One in Every Three Rotterdam Cargoes
Destined for Germany**

"About one shipment from New York to Rotterdam in every three is destined ultimately for Germany," remarks a New York broker and he bases his judgment on the refusals of shipment certificates by the consul for the Netherlands here, because insufficient assurances are not given that the goods will not be reshipped from Holland to Germany, when they reach there.

"I get all kinds of inquiries all the time," said this broker. "And once in a while I put an order through. Usually it is up to me to go down and square it with the consul for Holland. Well he must receive a satisfactory assurance from the shipper here that the goods are not contraband and are not intended to be shipped across the Dutch border. About once in three times he fails to convince the consul and the goods cannot be shipped. The funny thing is, that following the red tape necessary, the consul interrogates and questions one as much about reshipping from Holland to England as from Holland to Germany. You see the law is aimed to prevent shipments to belligerents, and so England must be included."

FORESEE EXPORT DUTIES**Tinnevely Senna and Carbolic Acid
May be Used by England**

Apprehensive, skeptical members of this market advance the opinion that Great Britain soon will announce an export duty on Tinnevely senna from India, as well as a number of other articles produced in her colonies which recently have been placed on the embargo list.

In the case of senna, more than enough to supply the empire is produced in India, and beside that the Alexandria crop now is in the hands of the British since the acquisition of Egypt after Turkey's alliance with Germany. No reason for the embargo is ascribed except that of obtaining money in the shape of duties and other revenues. The embargo was not aimed to make more difficult the shipment of senna to Germany, as in the first place Germany can get the Turkish product, and other oversea traffic is practically shut off anyway.

INFORMATION WANTED

Subscribers are invited to send us their inquiries of a commercial character for publication in this column.

Address, Editor, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS,
No. 3 Park Place, New York.

Retail Drug Collecting—One of our subscribers asks us to recommend some book or other material on Retail Drug Collecting. He wants something that will help him to collect his local accounts, and we will be indebted to any subscriber who will send us information regarding anything of this kind that he has used and found successful. Please address, Editor, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

King's Cactus Oil—In your issue of Dec. 9th you ask for information regarding King's Cactus Oil distributed by Olney & McDaid. We have on hand 3 gallons which could supply at \$3.34 per gallon f.o.b. Enterprise, Kans.

Carlin & Supple,
Enterprise, Kans.

King of Fire—I notice an inquiry in a recent issue asking for information as to the manufacturer of King of Fire, and I wish to advise you that this preparation is now manufactured and marketed by myself.

G. O. Young, Druggist,
Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I expect to see some of the chief British colonies announce a long and imposing list of articles with sizeable export duties attached in the very near future," said one man yesterday. "England needs the money; all the warring countries need it, badly. Now there are certain things for which the United States—the biggest customer, the star boarder—must look to them. They must spend a lot of money here for munitions and supplies, and I believe they will aim to get at least some of it back in duties. You see by placing articles on the embargo list for a while, and by being very sparing in the issuance of special permits for shipment to this country, they would soon have stocks depleted to such an extent that users here would have to pay the tax to get stocks."

"Why I wouldn't be surprised to see that very thing happen in the carbolic acid situation. Just think, in September and in October a certain amount of British made phenol was set aside for the United States; responsible agents of responsible concerns in America merely applied for export permits and they were issued without a word. But what now? They must go before the authorities there and plead a case for their principals or agents on this side. They must produce all sorts of guarantees, and then, if they are lucky, they get a small fraction of the amount of carbolic for which they asked. Then shipments are delayed and they are disappointed in delivery."

LANOLIN WANTED IN FRANCE

Large orders of lanolin wanted at the front have helped to use up stocks which had piled up in this country. Lanolin is one of the most extensively used preparations in the various Red Cross hospitals in France and Belgium, it is said.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the Port of New York, from Jan. 13 to Jan. 19 inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS— 59 csks. tartaric, Tartar Chemical Co., Mar-seilles. 4 csks. tartaric, Tartar Chemical Co., Mar-seilles. 3 drs. benzoic, Mercks Dispatch Co., Rotter-dam. 18 cs. lactic, W. P. Snyder, Rotterdam. 30 csks. oxalic, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen. 10 csks., W. T. Wissner, Copenhagen.	CHEMICAL PREP.— 2 cs. Thos. Nevin, London. 76 csks. G. Amsinck & Co., Naples. 137 cs. 248 csks. H. A. Metz, Rotterdam. 79 cs. Merck & Co., Rotterdam. 200 cs. Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam. 3 cs. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam. 12 csks. hydroquinon, W. P. Synder, Rot-terdam. 6 cs. lanoline, T. Seltzer, Rotterdam. 36 csks., The Fahlberg Saccharine Works, Copenhagen. 11 cs., 10 drs., W. T. Svisman, Copenhagen. 16 cs., 110 pgs., W. T. Wissner, Copen-hagen. 7 cs., Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Co-penhagen.	GLYCERIN— 45 bbls., Marx & Rawolle, Rio de Janeiro. 20 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.
ALCOHOL— 1 cs. menthyl, Thos. Nevin, London. ALUM— 23 csks., 24 csks. chrome, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.	CASEINE— 334 bgs., 540 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Buenos Ayres.	GUMS— 200 cs. damar, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Rotterdam. 292 cs. kauri, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Lon-don. 50 cs. kauri, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Lon-don. 685 cs. copal, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Lon-don. 118 cs. copal, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., London. 143 bgs. copal, Baring Bros. & Co., London. 15 cs. mastic, Guaranty Trust Co., Patras. 912 bgs. damar, Otto Isenstein & Co., Rotterdam. 61 bgs. Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux. 300 bgs. Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Bordeaux. 630 cs. kauri, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, London. 1 cs., A. J. D. Leon, Santa Marta. 300 cs. damar, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Lon-don. 165 cs. damar, G. & W. Patterson, London.
AMMONIA— 21 csks. phosphoric, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam. 1,500 bgs. sulphate, H. J. Baker & Bro., London. 65 csks. muriate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liver-pool. 12 csks. muriate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liver-pool.	COCHINEAL— 17 bgs., R. G. Barthold & Co., Cristobal.	HERBS— 3 csks., 7 bgs. druggists', P. E. Anderson & Co., Rotterdam.
AMMONIAC— 14 csks. sal, B. P. Ducas & Co., Copenhagen.	DIVI-DIVI— 200 bgs., R. Castillo & Co., Cartagena.	INDIGO— 16 cs., G. H. McFadden & Bro., Marseilles. 16 seroons, G. Amsinck & Co., Central America.
ARGOLS— 24 csks. Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa. 123 bgs. 167 csks. Tartar Chemical Co., Naples. 77 csks. 98 bgs. Tartar Chemical Co., Bari. 4 csks. Peters, White & Co., Bari. 41 csks. Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn. 101 csks. Muller, Schall & Co., Leghorn. 153 csks. Tartar Chemical Co., Naples. 256 bgs. G. Amsinck & Co., Naples. 480 bgs. Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.	DEXTRINE— 300 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.	IODINE— 223 bbls., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Cristo-tobal.
ALBUMEN— 20 bgs. blood, Morningstar & Co., Rotter-dam. 39 cs. egg, J. Wassermann & Co., Hongkong. 150 cs. egg, Muller, Schall & Co., Hankow.	DIOXIDE— 13 cylinders, W. H. Steiner & Son, Lon-don.	LACTERINE— 200 bgs., T. M. Duche & Co., Havre. 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.
ARSENIC— 80 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen. 50 bbls. metal, Schieffelin & Co., Copenhagen. 100 bbls. metal, A. Klipstein & Co., Copen-hagen. 100 bbls. metal, G. Amsinck & Co., Copen-hagen.	ESSENCES— 5 bxs. Antionette Barbarrota, Naples. 163 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina. 53 cs. lemon, Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co., Messina. 1 cs., S. Di Biasi, Messina. 19 cs. peppermint, G. J. M. Levitte, Bor-deaux. 100 bxs. J. H. Bowne, Naples. 4 csks. 79 cs. Davies, Turner & Co., Mar-seilles. 1 cs. Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles. 2 cs., John D. Miner, Marseilles.	LEAVES— 250 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Mar-seilles. 100 bgs. senna, G. Amsinck & Co., Venice. 100 bgs. senna, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotter-dam. 2 bs. senna, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Lon-don. 79 bs., 457 bgs., wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles. 5 bs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Copenhagen.
BALSAMS— 11 cs. tolu, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Car-tagena. 50 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., London. 14 cs. copaiba, Gen'l Export & Com. Co., Laguayra.	EARTHS— 500 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Genoa. 100 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa. 209 bgs. kaolin, The Eagle Pencil Co., Rot-terdam. 18 csks. clay, American Lead Pencil Co., Rotterdam. 300 bgs., Westmoreland Chemical & Color Co., Bordeaux. 500 bgs. Fullers', L. A. Solomon & Bros., London. 300 bgs. Fullers', Amerman & Patterson, London. 1,000 bgs. Fuller's, L. A. Solomon & Bro., London.	LIME 75 csks. carbonate, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Bristol. 500 drs. chloride, G. Amsinck & Co., Copen-hagen. 1 csk. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
BARIUM— 48 csks. chloride, The Jaencke Printing Ink Co., Rotterdam. 50 bbls., 118 csks. chloride, The Standard Salt Co., Copenhagen.	EXTRACTS— 116 cs. malt prep., Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Rotterdam. 10 bbls. sumac, A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa. 800 bs. mangrove, R. Castillo & Co., Carta-gena. 20 csks. rennet, Thos. Meadows & Co., Co-penhagen.	LICORICE— 4 bgs., 1,000 bs., Weaver & Sterry, Seville. 65 cs. extract, Arquimbeau & Ramee, Seville. 5 cs. juice, Lymons Ltd., Messina.
BARKS— 15 bgs. peruvian, G. Amsinck & Co., San Juan. 36 cs. buckthorn, Muller Schall & Co., Rotter-dam. 40 bs. quina cascarrilla, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Cristobal. 5 bs., Cohen & Co., Santiago.	FLOWERS— 8 cs. saffron, Cella Bros., Genoa.	MAGNESIUM— 124 csks. chloride, Jas. H. Rhodes & Co., Copenhagen. 250 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Co-penhagen.
BEANS— 400 bgs. locust, Lazard Freres, Bari. 60 bgs. locust, Paul F. Gerhard & Co., Liverpool. 11 cs. vanilla, Davies, Turner & Co., Mar-seilles.	GELATIN— 9 cs., F. L. Kraemer & Co., Rotterdam. 81 cs., 41 cs., Paul Puttmann, Rotterdam. 18 cs. W. E. Miller, Bordeaux. 28 cs., P. C. Zuhke, Genoa. 1 cs., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Havre.	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 6 cs. medicines, Lehn & Fink, Genoa. 6 cs. drugs, A. Murphy, Marseilles. 13 cs. medicines, Thos. Nevin, London. 17 cs. medicines, T. Marino, Naples. 1 cs. drugs, Van Dyk & Co., Bordeaux. 5 cs. medicines, G. Nicholas, Genoa. 2 cs. pawpaw juice, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., London. 13 cs. pawpaw juice, Overton & Co., Lon-don.
CALCINE— 100 bbls., Otto Hahn Bros. & Co., Copen-hagen.	GLUE— 1,194 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., Liverpool. 30 cs., 142 csks., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Liverpool. 65 bs. Muller, Schall & Co., Marseilles. 406 bs., 88 bs. stock, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires. 45 bs., 77 bs. stock, Babbitt & Co., Buenos Aires. 2 cs., 220 bs., 200 bgs., 5 csks., W. E. Miller, Bordeaux.	375 cs. cocoonut, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa. 150 cs. olive, J. W. Schaefer & Co., Mar-seilles. 10 csks. peanut, J. E. Blanc, Marseilles. 8 cs., 46 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles. 3 csks. essential, Rockhill & Viator, Mar-seilles.
CAMPOR— 25 cs. 100 cs. refined, Wassermann & Co., Hankow. 140 cs. refined, Rockhill & Viator, Hankow. 300 cs. refined, Standard Bank of South Africa, Hankow. 50 cs. refined, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Han-kow.	GLUE— 1 cs. J. Dilk, Genoa. 200 bgs., Gardiner, Lucas & Co., Liverpool. 300 bgs., Baeder, Adamson & Co., Havre. 90 bs. stock, Swift & Co., Montevideo. 25 bgs. leather, Pfaltz & Bauer, Copenhagen. 36 csks. pitch, Jeffery's Patent Marine Glue Works, London.	NAPHTHALENE— 110 cs., National Aniline & Chem. Co., London. 290 pgs., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
CARDAMOMS— 1 cs., Bruen, Ritchey & Co., London. 5 cs. Isaacs, Vought & Co., London.		
CUTTLEFISH BONE— 190 straps, National Aniline & Chem. Co., Venice. 90 straps, Albert Mastelli, Venice. 203 cs. Lazard Freres, Bordeaux.		

Importations (Continued)

123 csks. peanut, G. Amsinck & Co., Marseilles.
 125 cs. olive, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.
 100 bbls. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Marseilles.
 8 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
 1,067 csks., 200 bbls. nut, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Hankow.
 500 bbls. wood, Mitsui & Co., Hankow.
 850 csks. wood, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Hankow.
 558 bbls. nut, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Hankow.
 290 bbls. nut, International Banking Co., Hankow.
 500 cs. bean, American Trading Co., Hankow.
 200 cs. shark oil, Swan & Finch, Hankow.
 300 cs. herring oil, Swan & Finch, Hankow.
 1,000 cs. fish oil, Swan & Finch, Hankow.
 55 pgs. coconut oil, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo.
 380 cs. coconut oil, Brit. Bank of S. A. Colombo.
 189 cs. nut, G. Amsinck & Co., Colombo.
 78 bbls. sulphur oil, G. Amsinck & Co., Seville.
 200 bbls. sulphur oil, Nat'l. City Bank, Catania.
 2 cs. bergamot, Rosas & Lofanorn, Messina.
 150 cs. olive, Cella Bros., Leghorn.
 100 cs., 115 cs., olive, Henderson Bros., Leghorn.
 50 cs. olive, G. Cella & Bros., Leghorn.
 275 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn.
 80 cs. olive, F. Marterelli, Leghorn.
 525 cs. olive, A. Haravat, Leghorn.
 29 cs. olive, G. Seazzari, Leghorn.
 25 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Palermo.
 125 bxs. olive, Gallagher & Asche, Palermo.
 60 iron casks, tar oil, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.
 10 cs., 25 csks. peanut oil, Muller, Schall & Co., Rotterdam.
 5 drs. citronella, Colgate & Co., Colombo.
 38 bbls. olive, L. Catsaros, Piraeus.
 28 drs. citronella, G. Amsinck & Co., Calcutta.
 40 bbls. olive, J. Moustakalis, Patras.
 25 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
 88 cs. lemon, Fritzsche Bros., Messina.
 77 cs. lemon, Nat'l. City Bank, Palermo.
 10 cs. bergamot, Lehn & Fink, Palermo.
 60 cs. olive, C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux.
 350 cs. olive, A. Romeo & Co., Genoa.
 300 cs. olive, M. Berger, Genoa.
 375 cs. olive, Park & Tilford, Genoa.
 5 cs. olive, Pontery & Cresci, Genoa.
 340 cs. olive, P. Pastene & Co., Genoa.
 213 cs. olive, Von Bremen, Asche & Co., Genoa.
 220 cs. olive, Irving Nat'l. Bank, Genoa.
 72 csks., 1,890 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
 300 cs. olive, K. Antolini, Genoa.
 200 bbls. sulphur oil, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
 50 csks. cod oil, Swan & Finch, St. Johns, N. F.
 350 csks. cod oil, Harvey & Outerbridge, St. Johns, N. F.
 100 cs. vermuth, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
 225 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Marseilles.
 238 cs. olive, Hanselt & Lueschloss, Marseilles.
 200 cs. olive, F. Bigley, Marseilles.
 412 cs. olive, Irving Nat'l. Bank, Marseilles.
 108 bbls., 289 cs. olive, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.
 2 cs. essential, John D. Miner, Marseilles.
 8 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles.
 87 bbls. coconut oil, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
 8 cs. essential, Antonio Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
 40 cs. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
 200 bbls. ravinon, Vacuum Oil Co., Liverpool.
 100 bbls. olive, Will & Brauner Co., Havre.
 50 cs. olive, G. A. Mendes & Co., Liverpool.
 54 drs. fusel, Muller, Schall & Co., Copenhagen.
 3 csks. lime, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Dominica.
 OXIDES—
 22 csks. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
 12 csks. iron, Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.

OPIUM—
 28 cs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Piraeus.
 11 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
 40 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Patras.
 80 cs., Simpson, Spence & Co., Genoa.
 OXYGEN—
 100 cs., Cusenier & Co., Marseilles.
 POTASSIUM—
 150 bgs. chloride, H. J. Baker & Bros., Rotterdam.
 1,000 bgs. sulphate, H. J. Baker & Bros., Rotterdam.
 POTASH—
 20 csks., Rockwood & Co., Rotterdam.
 42 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
 28 csks. prussiate yellow, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.
 152 bgs. caustic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
 38 drs. caustic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
 24 csks. yellow, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Copenhagen.
 10 csks., 25 csks. yellow, Stanley, Gordon & Co., Copenhagen.
 19 csks., 52 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
 90 csks., 117 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.
 18 csks., Nat'l Import Trading Co., Copenhagen.
 22 csks., 197 csks. chloride, Jas. H. Rhodes & Co., Copenhagen.
 23 csks. chrome, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.
 POMADE—
 75 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
 PERFUMERY—
 2 csks., 37 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
 20 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles.
 9 cs., M. Levy, Havre.
 1 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
 3 cs., E. H. Burr, Havre.
 48 cs., Baez & Co., Havre.
 2 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre.
 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre.
 POWDERS—
 6 cs. colored, Lyons Piece Dye Works, Marseilles.
 100 bgs. washing, Baese & Co., Rotterdam.
 9 csks. cocoa, United Fruit Co., Rotterdam.
 4 cs. toilet, F. R. Arnold & Co., London.
 4 cs., Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Havre.
 38 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Corporation, Havre.
 870 bbls., 1,090 cs. milk, Simpson, Spence & Young, Genoa.
 27 cs., Graef Bros., Copenhagen.
 ROOTS—
 100 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Bahia.
 100 baskets, chicory, F. B. Hutcheon, Rotterdam.
 100 baskets, chicory, Maltus & Ware, Rotterdam.
 7 bs. P. E. Anderson & Co., Marseilles.
 5 bs. belladonna, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
 36 bgs. dandelion, Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam.
 3 bgs. ipecac, Dodge & Olcott, Cartagena.
 3 bgs. ipecac, Lehn & Fink, Cartagena.
 SALTS—
 560 sacks, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
 1,500 bgs. epsom, B. P. Lucas & Co., Copenhagen.
 SILVER—
 3 cs. sulphide, Muller, Schall & Co., Cristobal.
 SEEDS—
 50 sacks, mustard, Taft Bros., London.
 50 bgs. sesame, Antionette Barbarrota, Naples.
 44 bgs. agric., E. A. Outerbridge & Co., London.
 100 bgs. mustard, L. German & Co., Bari.
 300 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Bari.
 550 bgs. mustard, Muller, Schall & Co., Bari.
 250 bgs. mustard, Brown Bros. & Co., Bari.
 200 bgs. mustard, Irving Nat'l. Bank, Bari.
 100 bgs. caraway, Nordinger & Co., Rotterdam.
 100 bgs. yellow mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Rotterdam.
 100 bgs., 200 bgs. caraway, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.
 100 bgs., 200 bgs. blue poppy seed, Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.
 150 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., London.
 151 bgs. mustard, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., London.
 400 bgs. poppy, Fraine & Co., Rotterdam.

SOAP—
 1,000 bxs. castile, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
 50 cs. toilet, Weaver & Sterry, Marseilles.
 25 cs. H. L. Newcomb, Seville.
 100 cs. castile, M. Field & Co., Leghorn.
 300 cs. castile, Colgate & Co., Leghorn.
 723 bxs. toilet, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
 SODAS—
 50 kegs, bicarbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.
 SPONGES—
 18 bs., Leousi Clonney & Co., Havana.
 27 bs. Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
 STARCH—
 50 cs. rice, Arabol Manufacturing Co., Rotterdam.
 SULPHUR—
 17 bbls. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool.
 3 bbls. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool.
 SUMAC—
 350 bgs., Gravenhorst & Co., Naples.
 750 bgs., Gravenhorst & Co., Palermo.
 434 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.
 1,100 bgs., Gravenhorst & Co., Genoa.
 TALC—
 800 bgs., Binney, Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
 300 bgs., Chas. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.
 900 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bro., Bordeaux.
 50 bgs., Eagle Pencil Co., Genoa.
 450 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Genoa.
 700 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bros., Genoa.
 1,000 bgs., Binney, Smith & Co., Genoa.
 TARTAR—
 78 bgs. crude, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.
 321 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
 57 csks. Cusenier & Co., Marseilles.
 234 bgs., 77 csks. crude, Tartar Chemical Co., Bari.
 51 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
 759 bgs., Lazard Freres, Bordeaux.
 86 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
 VINEGAR—
 1 csk., Chas. Friedenburg, Palermo.
 WAX—
 100 cs. vegetable, Mitsui & Co., Hankow.
 50 cs. vegetable, Rockhill & Victor, Hankow.
 33 bgs. bees, C. K. Turner & Co., Havana.
 17 bgs. carnauba, J. H. Rossbach & Bro., Bahia.
 204 bgs. montan, Stahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam.
 29 cs., F. Gutmann & Co., Rotterdam.
 1 cs., Samstag & Hilder Bros., Rotterdam.
 126 bgs. mineral, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., Genoa.
 4 cs. Aitken Son & Co., Havre.
 267 bgs. carnauba, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Ceara.
 250 bgs. carnauba, Winter Son & Co., Ceara.
 88 bgs., 55 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Ceara.
 14 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Maranham.
 210 bgs. D. Steengrafe, Bahia.
 25 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.
 WATERS—
 5 cs., 45 bbls., W. A. Ross Bros., Liverpool.
 1,650 cs., Apollinaris Agency Co., Rotterdam.
 715 cs., E. Lassere & Co., Marseilles.
 395 cs. mineral, Muller, Schall & Co., Marseilles.
 100 cs., Corallo Water Co., Leghorn.
 45 cs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Liverpool.
 COFFEE—
 152,795 bgs., South American ports.
 1,678 bgs., European ports.
 26,976 bgs., Miscellaneous ports.
 LIQUORS—
 500 cs. brandy, Park & Tilford, Liverpool.
 500 cs. brandy, J. Olivet & Co., Liverpool.
 510 cs. brandy, H. Krock & Co., Liverpool.
 125 cs. wine, H. A. Graef & Son, Rotterdam.
 260 cs. wine, C. A. Van Rensselaer, Rotterdam.
 78 csks. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
 25 cs. rum, O. C. Blache & Co., Marseilles.
 500 cs. dry gin, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., London.
 50 cs. champagne, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., London.
 25 cs. beer, Sonn Bros., London.
 100 cs. gin, E. C. Hahn, London.
 11 pgs. rum, J. Wile Sons & Co., London.
 1,641 cs. gin, E. La Montagne & Sons, London.
 1,175 cs. beer, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
 981 cs. brandy, Muller, Schall & Co., London.
 246 cs. champagne, Mumm Champagne Import Co., London.
 100 cs. rum, Ferrier & Rabassa, Havana.

Importations (Continued)

406 csks. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Naples.
65 cs., 500 cs. liquors, Muller, Schall & Co., Naples.
20 cs. wine, Olivette Wine Co., Genoa.
38 demijohns wine, M. Da Grata, Genoa.
68 csks. vermouth, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Genoa.
500 cs. wine, L. M. Bonchit, Genoa.
100 cs. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
40 csks. wine, A. Malvagno, Palermo.
75 cs. wine, J. Wile Sons & Co., Leghorn.
50 csks., Mariana Bros., Palermo.
24 csks. wine, F. D. D'Angelo, Palermo.
45 cs., 9 csks. wine, Cusenier & Co., Rotterdam.
125 cs. wine, Charles & Co., Rotterdam.
1,320 csks. beer, August Luchow, Rotterdam.
3 csks., 144 cs. wine, Batjer & Co., Rotterdam.
50 cs., 12 csks. beer, R. Oelsner & Co., Rotterdam.
1,960 csks. beer, R. Oelsner & Co., Rotterdam.
80 cs. wine, Sonn Bros., Rotterdam.
30 cs. wine, W. A. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
100 bbls. liquor, Caputos & Co., Piraeus.
26 bbls. wine, Panagoulas & Co., Patras.
150 cs. liquor, Moschachleidia Bros., Piraeus.
50 bbls., 102 cs. wine, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Cadiz.
132 cs. wine, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Cadiz.
152 cs. wine, S. Streit & Co., Cadiz.
56 cs. wine, J. Wile Sons & Co., Cadiz.
278 cs. wine, A. D. Strauss & Co., Cadiz.
44 bbls., 108 bbs. wine, H. Kroger & Co., Cadiz.
600 bbls. bottled beer, H. P. Finlay & Co., Bristol.
54 cs. wine, Cusenier & Co., Rotterdam.
150 csks. beer, P. M. Ohmeis & Co., Rotterdam.
35 cs. cider, Deforth Bros., Rotterdam.
120 cs. wine, Mumm Champagne & Importing Co., Rotterdam.
50 cs. wine, D. & J. H. Tonjes, Rotterdam.
55 cs. wine, J. Wile Sons & Co., Rotterdam.
148 cs. wine, Batjer & Co., Rotterdam.
62 cs. wine, Sickel & Co., Rotterdam.
140 cs. wine, Charles & Co., Rotterdam.
60 csks. beer, V. Neustadt & Co., Rotterdam.
98 cs. wine, A. Oechs & Co., Rotterdam.
10 octavos gin, T. Nolet, Rotterdam.
100 cs. gin, Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co., Rotterdam.
279 csks. beer, R. Naegelis' Sons, Rotterdam.
80 cs. wine, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Bordeaux.
200 cs. brandy, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Bordeaux.
50 cs. wine, J. Wile Sons & Co., Bordeaux.
105 cs. wine, Sonn Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.
60 csks. wine, W. P. Perazzi, Genoa.
750 cs. vermouth, J. Personeni, Genoa.
500 cs. vermouth, Park & Tilford, Genoa.
50 cs. wine, Bosco & Co., Genoa.
500 cs. vermouth, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.
500 cs. vermouth, Cella Bros., Genoa.
110 cs. vermouth, Parges & Levy, Genoa.
500 cs. fernet branca, J. Personeni, Genoa.
250 cs. fernet branca, M. Bacci, Genoa.
200 cs. vermouth, Brooks & Miller, Genoa.
358 cs. brandy, A. Kramer & Co., Liverpool.
300 cs. whiskey, A. D. Shaw & Co., Liverpool.
51 cs. brandy, R. Heyman Import Co., Havre.
39 cs. brandy, A. Gantz & Co., Havre.
16 bbls. brandy, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Havre.
30 cs. brandy, J. Wile Sons & Co., Havre.
187 cs. liquor, Charles & Co., Havre.
100 cs. benedictine, H. F. Gour, Havre.
20 cs. cider, G. R. Du Vivier, Havre.
199 cs. champagne, C. F. Schmidt & Peters, Havre.
50 cs. brandy, A. G. Marshuetz & Co., Havre.
50 cs. brandy, E. Bloch & Co., Havre.
50 cs. brandy, R. C. Harris & Co., Havre.
150 cs. brandy, Sonn Bros. & Co., Havre.
296 cs. brandy, Porges & Levy, Havre.
50 cs. brandy, Park & Tilford, Havre.
201 cs. brandy, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Havre.
600 cs. wine, A. Oechs & Co., Havre.
600 cs. champagne, Mumm Champagne Import Co., Havre.

100 cs. champagne, Williams & Humbert, Havre.
70 cs. stout, Wakem & McLaughlin, Liverpool.
100 cs. whiskey, Nuyens & Co., Liverpool.
500 cs. brandy, G. Moehring & Co., Copenhagen.
25 cs. bottled beer, Sonn Bros. & Co., London.

SPICES—

300 cs. cassia, Muller, Schall & Co., Hongkong.
2 bgs. ginger, McKesson & Robbins, Hankow.
100 bs. cinnamon, G. Amsinck & Co., Colombo.
65 crates peppers, R. T. Cochran & Co., Havana.
72 crates peppers, Gerhard & Hey, Havana.
32 crates peppers, J. Hamburger & Co., Havana.
49 crates peppers, G. D. Jones, Havana.
300 bgs. peppers, R. & J. Henderson, Rotterdam.
21 bgs. ginger, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
150 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
115 bgs. paprika, August Stauff, Alicante.
50 bgs. paprika, Int. Banking Corp., Alicante.
70 bgs. paprika, Gerhard & Hey, Alicante.
120 bgs. peppers, H. Sanchez & Co., Valencia.
30 bgs. paprika, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Alicante.
32 cs. mace, Isaacs, Vought & Co., London.
800 bs. cloves, L. German & Co., Marseilles.
13 crates, peppers, G. D. Jones, Havana.
19 crates, peppers, G. D. Jones, Santiago.

SUGAR—

280 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Barrios.
13,448 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Havana.
2,250 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Havana.
15,650 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Ju-caro.
334 bgs. Melchoir, Armstrong & Dessau, Calcutta.
19,920 bgs., B. H. Howell Son & Co., Guanica.
10,800 bgs., Bartram Bros. Inc., Macoris.
14,000 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Matanzas.
18,700 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Cienfuegos.
26,362 bgs. centrifugal, B. H. Howell Son & Co., Guanica.
5,000 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Nipe.
1,000 bgs. centrifugal, The Cuba Co., Nipe.
2,362 bgs. American Sugar Rfg. Co., Pernambuco.
1,141 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports.
1,966 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., South Pacific ports.

TOBACCO—

26 bbls., M. Schwartz, Havana.
29 bs., F. Miranda & Co., Havana.
37 bbls., E. Pascual & Co., Havana.
3 bs., 79 bbls., Hinsdale, Smith & Co., Havana.
58 bgs., R. A. Bachia & Co., Havana.
30 bs., Pendas & Alvarez, Havana.
191 bs., Sartorius & Co., Havana.
260 bs., Bernard Judae & Co., Havana.
14 bs., 54 bbls., E. Ellinger & Co., Havana.
49 bs., A. Blumlein & Co., Havana.
20 bs., J. Lovera & Co., Havana.
10 pgs., E. A. Calvez & Co., Havana.
2,066 bs., G. Amsinck & Co., Piraeus.
85 bs., A. Markopoulos, Piraeus.
523 bs., S. H. Pekooh, Patras.
13, 215 bs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Patras.
103 bs., Scheltema & Quanjier, Rotterdam.
29 bs., E. Spingarn & Co., Rotterdam.
58 bs., H. Duys & Co., Rotterdam.
49 bs., 23 bs., M. Stern, Havana.
25 bs., Erlich M'fg. Co., Havana.
234 bs., Havana American Co., Havana.
30 bs., M. Lobenstein, Havana.
50 bs., J. Berger & Son, Havana.
25 bs., Bondy & Lederer, Havana.
48 cs., 4 bbls., S. I. Davis & Co., Havana.

TEA—

1,621 bxs., 3,719 ½ bxs., G. Amsinck & Co., Hankow.
583 cs., 520 ½ chests, Muller, Schall & Co., Foochow.
58 chests, Carter, Macy & Co., London.
20 pgs., J. W. Cook & Son, London.
15 cs., E. M. Osborn & Co., London.

188 cs., 98 pgs., Muller, Schall & Co., London.
1,117 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.
18 ½ chests, Peck Bros. & Winch, London.
500 chests, Heidelberg, Ikelheimer & Co., Colombo.
265 chests, 300 cs., 1,279 pgs., Ceylon black, Lipton Tea Co., Colombo.
18 ½, 328 chests, Carter, Macy & Co., London.
41 cs., Peck Bros. & Winch, London.
163 cs., Carter, Macy & Co., London.
6 ½ chts., 47 chts., Peck Bros. & Winch, London.
63 chests, Lipton Tea Co., London.
25 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., London.
235 chests, Baring Bros. & Co., London.

WEEKLY TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20—The excess of exports over imports for the week ending Jan. 16 was \$33,765,586.

FREIGHT RATES ARE HIGH

Why the Prices of Nearly Everything are Advanced

A natural question that is often asked on the drug situation today is—Why are prices on goods from non-belligerent countries higher than normal, when the United States is practically the only market in the world open to shippers? A perusal of the prices current shows that nearly every commodity set down is higher in price than it was last July or last January, for instance. Of course in the cases where neutral countries like Italy and Holland and South American republics are producers of articles used extensively in warfare, there is apparent reason for the stiffened prices, because the warring nations need munitions and hospital supplies badly from all the rest of the world. In cases of other articles, not necessities in time of war the cause of the advance is more obscure.

A close student of the market places the blame at the door of ocean freight rates. The reason, he told WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, why everything in creation is higher is because all steamship rates are up from a hundred to two hundred per cent and beside that there is war risk, increased exchange and incidentals, such as the necessity for numerous cable messages in doing business.

"Why," said this man, consider that German commerce, which belted the seas, now is obliterated; their steamships are all interned, or captured, or sunk, or lying tied to German wharves. The withdrawal of this merchant service has not been recognized generally. But these German ships surely were a factor in hauling the world's commerce and they prove it now. Why they are impressing coastwise and river and bay steamers from all parts of the globe into ocean going tramps. Here's an instance. The little steamship Florizel, of small tonnage, slow, used to ply from New York to Newfoundland. She is fitted with a special keel for ice breaking, permitting her to ride up on the ice and crush it beneath her weight. Now she is engaged in transatlantic traffic. She steamed from New York last week, and reports were current that she has been purchased by the Russian government to keep the harbor of Archangel, on the White Sea, open as late as possible."

Dealers and importers in New York are receiving cabled offers from producers of various articles, offering their stocks at low figures, f.o.b., but no rates paid.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.35	—	.50
Seconds	lb.	.24	—	.28
Sorts, amber	lb.	.14	—	.16
White	lb.	.25	—	.35
Acetanilid	lb.	.50	—	.52
Acetone	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
ACIDS—				
Acetic, com'l	carboys	—	2.05	
Hbbs.	ca.	1.75	—	1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	—	4.80
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.08	—	.19
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Synthetic	lb.	.70	—	.75
Boric, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Carbolic cryst U.S.P.	lb.	.55	—	.60
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls.	gal.	.20	—	.22
Citric	lb.	.55	—	.60
Galic	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Muriatic, C. P., carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
18 deg. carboys	ca.	1.15	—	1.65
20 deg. carboys	ca.	1.30	—	1.65
22 deg. carboys	ca.	1.45	—	1.75
Nitric, C. P., carboys	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Aqua Fortis, 32 deg. carb.	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	—	.04½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Oxalic	lb.	.13	—	.15
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.35	—	1.55
Salicylic	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Stearic	lb.	.10	—	.20
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
60 deg. carboys	ca.	.85	—	1.00
66 deg. carboys	ca.	1.00	—	1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	—	.01½
Oleum	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Tannic, Tech., bulk	lb.	.65	—	.67
U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.65	—	.71
Tartaric	lb.	.37	—	.38
Acar Agar	lb.	.42½	—	.50
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	2.64	
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	2.68	
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	2.68	
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	—	.33	
188 proof	gal.	—	.34	
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	—	.45	
97 p.c.	gal.	—	.50	
Purified	gal.	—	.53	
Alkali, 48 p.c. in bags, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.67½	—	.72½
Light, 58 p.c. in bags, f.o.b. works, basis of 48 p.c.	100 lbs.	.57½	—	.62½
Aloin	lb.	.87½	—	.90
Alum, cryst	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.62½
Lump	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	—	.25
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg. carb.	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
16 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.02½
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Bromide	lb.	.15	—	.67
Iodide	lb.	.45	—	.67
Muriatic	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lump	lb.	.11	—	.12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.55	—	2.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.55	—	2.80
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Antipyrine	oz.	.22	—	.28
Arca Nuts	lb.	.09	—	.10
Argols	lb.	.18	—	.19

Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	—	.45
St. Vincent, bbls	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Arsenic, red	lb.	.09	—	.14
White	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.23	—	.28
BALSAMS—				
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.31	—	.32
South American	lb.	.35	—	.36
Fir, Canada	gal.	.75	—	.85
Oregon	gal.	1.52½	—	1.65
Tolu	lb.	.42½	—	.45
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Chloride	ton	48.00	—	50.00
Nitrate	lb.	.13	—	.15
Peroxide	lb.	.15	—	.18
Barytes, prime white, for ton	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Domestic, prime white, of domestic Southern	ton	19.00	—	21.00
Floated, Western	ton	19.00	—	20.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—	15.00
BARKS—				
Angostura	lb.	.20	—	.30
Perberry, of root	lb.	.16	—	.20
Of Tree	lb.	.11	—	.13
Buckthorn	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.20	—	.25
Broken	lb.	.18	—	.20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	—	.15
Select	lb.	.20	—	.22
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	—	.08
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.09
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-cao, 3/4s	lb.	.06	—	.07
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.07	—	.08
Trieste	lb.	.13	—	.14
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	—	.13
Northern	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pomegranate	lb.	.12	—	.13
Of Fruit	lb.	.08	—	.10
Quebracho	lb.	.11	—	.15
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	—	.20
Soap, whole	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Cut	lb.	.13	—	.14
Crushed	lb.	.12	—	.13
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.16	—	.18
Of Root	lb.	.37	—	.40
White Pine	lb.	.04	—	.05
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Wild Cherv	lb.	.06	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.52	—	1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
BEANS—				
Calabar	lb.	.20	—	.25
St. Ignatus	lb.	.20	—	.25
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Para	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	3.50	—	5.00
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	—	5.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.12½	—	3.50
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.62
South American	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Green label	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.35	—	.38
BERRIES—				
Cube, ordinary	lb.	.47	—	.56
XX	lb.	.52½	—	.55
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Juniper	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Laurel	lb.	.06	—	.08
Prickly Ash	lb.	.16	—	.17
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09	—	.12
Sloe	lb.	.40	—	.50
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Sulphate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	—	.03
Borax, in bbls	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	—	.45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	—	.10
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	—	.35
Fingers	lb.	.36	—	.38

Caffeine	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.75	—	1.85
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Heavy	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Prepared	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride, granulated	ton	—	14.80	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	—	.79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls, blk	lb.	.41	—	.44
Japan, refined	lb.	.41	—	.43
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.43	—
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	.44	—
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	.45	—
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	.45½	—
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.42½	—
Monobromated	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.77½	—	.82½
Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Russian	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.51½	—	.07
Tetrachloride	lb.	.13	—	.17
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.04½	—	.07
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	—	.60
Chloroform	lb.	.30	—	.40
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.00	—	4.25
Codine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.40	—	7.25
Quinine	lb.	6.55	—	6.70
Quinidine	lb.	6.75	—	6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.90	—	6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	—	6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.30	—	.35
Pulp	lb.	.30	—	.40
Copperas	100 lbs.	.15	—	.75
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35	—	4.55
Coumarin	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	.29	—	.30
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.32
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	.73	—	.75
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.40	—	1.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.22	—	.26
French	lb.	.20	—	.22
Jewelers', large	lb.	.74½	—	.75
Small	lb.	.50	—	.55
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.12
British Gum	lb.	.08	—	.10
Domestic Potato	lb.	.25	—	.65
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	—	.65
Reeds	lb.	.70	—	.72
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.85	—	.87½
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.90	—	.95
Spanish	lb.	.15	—	.20
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	—	.27
Washed	lb.	.22	—	.28
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	—	.68
FLOWERS—				
Arnica	lb.	.17	—	.18
Calendula	lb.	.50	—	.52½
Chamomile, German	lb.	.35	—	.40
Hungarian	lb.	.28	—	.30
Roman	lb.	.40	—	.45
Elder	lb.	.14	—	.15
Insect, open	lb.	.22	—	.24
Closed	lb.	.32	—	.34
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.28	—	.40
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.25	—	.40
Select	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saffron, American	lb.	.32½	—	.35
Valencia	lb.	10.50	—	11.50
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.20	—	2.30
Refined	gal.	2.60	—	2.75
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.35	—	.40
Gold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	100 lbs.	—	2.15	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	—	2.15	—
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums	lb.	.22	—	.23
and bbls. added	lb.	.23½	—	.24
C.P. in cans	lb.	.21½	—	.22
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Guarana	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
GUMS—				
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Cape	lb.	.09	—	.10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13	—	.14
In gours	lb.	.13	—	.14
Socotrine	lb.	.18	—	.20
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.37	—	.40
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.37½	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35½	—	.38

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUMS—Concluded.

Catechu	lb.	—	.70
Chicle	lb.	.60	—
Galbanum	lb.	.75	—
Gamboge	lb.	.62½	—
Guaiac	lb.	.22	—
Kino	lb.	.75	—
Mastic	lb.	.17	—
Myrrh	lb.	.16	—
Sorts	lb.	.15	—
Siftings	lb.	.15	—
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.08	—
Sorts	lb.	.12	—
Tears	lb.	.11	—
Sandarac	lb.	.23	—
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	—
Sorts	lb.	.10	—
Spruce	lb.	.60	—
Thus	280 lbs.	7.50	9.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.00	2.10
Seconds	lb.	1.60	1.80
Thirds	lb.	1.00	1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	—	1.70
Seconds	lb.	—	1.20
Thirds	lb.	—	.80
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.25	2.30
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.26	—
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.12	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	.15	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	4.25
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	—
Russian	lb.	5.00	5.25
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08½	—
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.07½	—
White cryst.	lb.	.09½	—
Broken Cakes	lb.	.08½	—
Granulated	lb.	.09	—
Powdered	lb.	.10½	—
Arsenate	lb.	.05	—
Paste	lb.	.05½	—
Powdered	lb.	.15	—
Nitrate	lb.	.08½	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	lb.	.05	—
Red, American	lb.	.05½	—
Foreign	lb.	.08½	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	.05	—
dry	lb.	.05	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.06½	—
English	lb.	.10½	—
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.04½	—

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.07½	—
Althea	lb.	.05	—
Bay, true	lb.	.10	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.10	1.25
Buchu, short	lb.	1.45	1.50
Long	lb.	1.30	1.35
Canabis Indica	lb.	1.65	1.75
Chiretta	lb.	—	.18
Coca, Huancu	lb.	.35	—
Truxillo	lb.	.13	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.10	—
Conium	lb.	.09	—
Damiana	lb.	.14½	—
Digitalis	lb.	.07	—
Eucalyptus	lb.	.35	—
Euphorbia	lb.	.05½	—
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.28½	—
Henbane, German	lb.	.18	—
Russian	lb.	.15	—
Henna	lb.	.09½	—
Horehound	lb.	.17	—
Jaborandi	lb.	.04½	—
Laurel	lb.	.09	—
Lobelia	lb.	.09	—
Matico	lb.	.28½	—
Marjoram, German	lb.	.12½	—
French	lb.	.04	—
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	—
German	lb.	.12	—
Pichi	lb.	.250	—
Pulsatilla	lb.	.18	—
Rose, red	lb.	.40	—
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—
Rue	lb.	.11½	—
Sage, stemless	lb.	.13	—
Grinding	lb.	.07½	—
Savory	lb.	.50	—
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.40	—
Half leaf	lb.	.38	—
Siftings	lb.	.08	—
Tinnevely	lb.	.14	—
Pods	lb.	.15	—
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—
Sparmannia, American	lb.	.18	—
Stramonium	lb.	.07	—
Thyme	lb.	.05	—
Uva Ursi	lb.	.04	—
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	—
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	—
Licorice, mass	lb.	.06	—
Spanish	lb.	.06	—

Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.19	—
Foreign	lb.	.20	—
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00	—
Lycopodium	lb.	.80	—
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.04½	—
Oxide, light tech.	lb.	.36	—
Heavy tech.	lb.	.35	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.85	—
Foreign, shipments	lb.	—	.02
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	—
Small flake	lb.	.42	—
Sorts	lb.	.45	—
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.55	—
Recryst.	lb.	4.50	—
Mercury, flasks	ea.	55.00	—
Bisulphate	lb.	.72	—
Oxide, red	lb.	1.00	—
Blue mass	lb.	.57	—
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.52	—
50 p.c.	lb.	.62	—
Calomel, American	lb.	.90	—
Corrosive Sublimed, cryst	lb.	.81	—
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.81	—
White Precipitate	lb.	1.09	—
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.16	—
Morphine, bulk	oz.	4.95	—
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.05	—
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes	oz.	5.25	—
1/2-oz. vials, 1/2-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	—
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	—
1/2-oz. vials	oz.	5.35	—
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	—
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	—
Irish	lb.	.12	—
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	—
Tonquin	oz.	17.00	—
Grain, Cab	lb.	19.00	—
Tonquin	oz.	28.00	—
Druggists'	lb.	26.00	—
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	—
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.04	—
Balls	lb.	.04½	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06	—
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	—	.38
Domestic prime	lb.	—	.36
Cod Liver, Newf'd.	bbl.	21.00	—
Norwegian	bbls.	23.00	—
Degras, American	lb.	.04½	—
English	lb.	.05½	—
French	lb.	—	.05½
German	lb.	—	.05½
Neutral	lb.	—	.05½
Herring	gal.	Nominal	—
Horse	lb.	—	.06½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.92	—
Off Prime	gal.	.61	—
Extra No. 1	gal.	.60	—
No. 1	gal.	.53	—
No. 2	gal.	.51	—
Menhaden, North, crude	gal.	—	.38
Brown, strained	gal.	—	.40
Light, strained	gal.	—	.40
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	.42
White, bleached winter	gal.	—	.44
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.96	—
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.88	—
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	—
Prime	gal.	.65	—
Dark	gal.	.58	—
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	—
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	—
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06½	—
Saponified	gal.	.07½	—
Seal, white	gal.	.50	—
Sod Oil	lb.	—	.50
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	.70
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.65
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	.62
Stearic Acid	lb.	.09	—
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.64	—
Prime	gal.	.62	—
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.48
Bleached	gal.	—	.50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	.52

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	4.25	—
Artificial	lb.	.90	—
Sweet, true	lb.	.75	—
Peach kernel	lb.	.28	—
Amber, crude	lb.	.12½	—
Rectified	lb.	.22½	—
Anise	lb.	1.45	—
Bay	lb.	2.25	—
Bergamot	lb.	3.60	—
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	—

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Cade	lb.	—	.20
Caraway	lb.	.85	—
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	—	1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.15	—
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	—
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.50	—
Lead free	lb.	1.00	—
U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	—
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.50	—
Wood	lb.	.15	—
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	8.00	—
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.42	—
Java	lb.	1.30	—
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.05	—
Bottles	lb.	1.10	—
Copaiba	lb.	.90	—
Coriander	lb.	.75	—
Croton	lb.	.90	—
Cubeba	lb.	3.00	—
Erigeron	lb.	1.30	—
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	—
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.00	—
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	4.25	—
Turkish	lb.	3.25	—
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	—
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.25	—
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	—
Wood	lb.	.40	—
Lavender Flowers	lb.	2.00	—
Spike	lb.	1.10	—
Garden, compound	lb.	.60	—
Lemon	lb.	1.15	—
Lemongrass	lb.	.90	—
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.90	—
Distilled	lb.	1.25	—
Linaloe	lb.	2.75	—
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	—
Distilled	lb.	.85	—
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	—
Artificial	lb.	2.25	—
Neroli, bigrade	lb.	40.00	—
Petaloe	lb.	45.00	—
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	—
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.50	—
Sweet	lb.	1.55	—
Origanum	lb.	.20	—
Patchouli	lb.	3.75	—
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	—
French	lb.	1.35	—
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.40	—
Bottles	lb.	2.40	—
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	3.25	—
French	lb.	7.25	—
Pimento	lb.	1.65	—
Pine Needles	lb.	.40	—
Rose, natural	oz.	9.00	—
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—
Rosemary	lb.	.60	—
Safrol	lb.	.31	—
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.10	—
West Indian	lb.	1.25	—
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.62	—
Artificial	lb.	.25	—
Sassa	lb.	2.25	—
Spearmint	lb.	1.50	—
Tansy	lb.	2.90	—
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	—
White, French	lb.	1.75	—
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	lb.	1.90	—
Synthetic	lb.	.70	—
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.35	—
Wormwood	lb.	2.40	—

OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	13½	—
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	—
Summer	gal.	.13	—
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21½	—
Dark filtered	gal.	.18	—
Extra cold test	gal.	.27	—
Dark steam refined	gal.	.13	—
Natural, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.23	—
Natural, filtered lemon, 33 @34 gravity	gal.	.19	—
White, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.27	—
33@34 gravity, bloomless	gal.	.18	—
31 gravity, wool grade	gal.	.16	—
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.27	—
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.15	—
885 sp. gr.	gal.	.13	—
875 sp. r.	gal.	.12½	—
865 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½	—
Red Paraffin	gal.	.15	—
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17	—
No. 160	gal.	.17	—
No. 110	gal.	.16	—
No. 80	gal.	.21	—
Filtered	gal.	.21	—
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1 gal.	gal.	.21	—

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	—	.55
White, heavy.....gal.	—	.55
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	Hed	4.00

OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.0834	.0934
5 Cases.....lb.	.5214	.0934
No. 3.....lb.	.0834	.09
China Wood Oil.....gal.	.0734	.0734
Cocunut Oil, Cochiti.....lb.	.1414	.15
Ceylon.....lb.	.1034	.11
Copra.....lb.	.1034	.11
Corn.....per 100 lbs.	5.70	5.75
Cottonseed, prime yellow.....gal.	.5214	.55
Good Off Oil.....lb.	5.35	5.65
Off Oil.....lb.	5.25	5.60
Red Off Oil.....lb.	5.00	5.85
Winter.....lb.	—	5.70
Summer, white.....lb.	—	5.70
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	—	5.50
5 bbls. lots.....gal.	—	5.14
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	—	5.5
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	—	5.5
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	—	5.5
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	—	5.5
Refined, car lots.....gal.	—	5.5
5 bbls. lots.....gal.	—	5.5
Varnish Oil, according to grade.....gal.	.49	.55
Mustard.....gal.	.78	.80
Olives, denatured.....gal.	.95	1.00
Flute.....gal.	.0834	.0934
U.S.P.....gal.	.0734	.0734
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.0734	.0734
Commercial.....lb.	.0634	.0634
Prime red.....lb.	.0634	.07
Palm, Kernel.....lb.	.1134	.12
Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.68	.72
Pine Oil, white.....lb.	.32	.35
Yellow.....gal.	.30	.32
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.....gal.	—	—
Refined.....gal.	.74	.76
Resin Oil, first rect.....gal.	.27	.28
Second.....gal.	—	.30
Third.....gal.	—	.48
Fourth.....gal.	—	.60
Sesame.....gal.	.75	.85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	.06	.0634
China, bbls.....lb.	.06	.0634
Manchurian.....lb.	.06	.0634
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.30	.31
Commercial.....gal.	.18	.20
Opium, cases.....lb.	—	8.70
Jobbing lots.....lb.	—	8.75
Powdered U.S.P.....lb.	—	10.50
Granular.....lb.	—	11.00
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls lb.	.03	.0334
Cream.....lb.	.0434	.06
Lily white.....lb.	.07	.09
Snow white.....lb.	.10	.11
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	Nominal	
Phosphorus.....lb.	.30	.40
Paste.....lb.	.0534	.06
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	—	.30
Bicarb.....lb.	.15	.20
Bromide.....lb.	.70	.80
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p.c.....lb.	.13	.15
96@98 p.c.....lb.	—	.18
Caustic, 90 p.c.....lb.	.08	.12
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.18	.20
Powdered.....lb.	—	.19
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	.56	.58
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.28	.30
Dichromate.....lb.	.1234	.1334
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15	3.20
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.	—	—
Refined.....lb.	.09	.10
Permanganate.....lb.	.14	.15
Prussiate, red.....lb.	.45	.50
Yellow.....lb.	.18	.20
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	.26	.31
30 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.2634
25 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.27
5 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.28
1 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.31
Amsterdam.....oz.	.26	.31
German.....oz.	.2534	.26
Java.....oz.	.26	.31
Resorcin.....lb.	.90	1.00
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.20	.2034

ROOTS—

Aconite.....lb.	.13	.15
Alkanet.....lb.	.45	.47
Althea, cut.....lb.	.25	.30
Whole.....lb.	.18	.20
Angelica, American.....lb.	.22	.23
German.....lb.	.40	.42
Arnica.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Belladonna.....lb.	—	—

ROOTS—Concluded.

Berberis aq.....lb.	.0934	.10
Blood.....lb.	.09	.0934
Blueflag.....lb.	.13	.15
Bryonia.....lb.	.10	.12
Burdock.....lb.	.09	.10
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	.50	.55
Unbleached.....lb.	.16	.18
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.05	.0534
Blue.....lb.	.05	.06
Colchicum.....lb.	.22	.25
Colombo.....lb.	.06	.07
Culvers.....lb.	.12	.1334
Dandelion.....lb.	.2234	.25
Doggrass.....lb.	.10	.12
Echinacea.....lb.	.17	.18
Elecampane.....lb.	.08	.09
Galangal.....lb.	.14	.20
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05	.06
Gentian.....lb.	.09	.10
Geranium.....lb.	.04	.05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06	.0634
Jamaica.....lb.	.11	.12
Bleached.....lb.	.16	.18
Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	5.00	8.00
Northwestern.....lb.	7.25	7.50
Eastern.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Cultivated.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	—	4.50
Powdered.....lb.	—	4.90
Hellebore, white.....lb.	—	10
Powdered.....lb.	.12	.13
Black.....lb.	—	.06
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	—	2.00
Rio.....lb.	Nominal	
Jalap.....lb.	.1234	.13
Kava Kava.....lb.	.22	.25
Licorice, in bales.....lb.	.05	.07
Selected, bundles.....lb.	.14	.15
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	.10
Musk, Russian.....lb.	.30	.32
Oris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.17	.19
Small.....lb.	.15	.16
Verona.....lb.	.1234	.1334
Fingers.....lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.20	.22
Pellitory.....lb.	.20	.28
Pink, true.....lb.	.40	.50
Poke.....lb.	.06	.08
Rhatany.....lb.	.10	.12
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	—	.50
Shensi.....lb.	—	.80
High dried.....lb.	.15	.17
Clippings.....lb.	.19	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.48	.50
Mexican.....lb.	.14	.15
Senega.....lb.	.35	.60
Serpentaria.....lb.	.38	.50
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.10	.12
Snake, Canada.....lb.	.10	.20
Spikenard.....lb.	.12	.13
Squill.....lb.	.06	.07
Stillingia.....lb.	.06	.07
Urnicorn, false, (helonias).....lb.	.80	.90
True, (Alettris).....lb.	.38	.45
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.12	.14
English.....lb.	.70	.75
German.....lb.	.19	.20
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.07	.08
Saccharin.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Salol, bulk.....lb.	1.00	1.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	40.00	42.00
Powdered.....lb.	40.00	45.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Aleppo.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Virgin.....lb.	—	—

SEEDS—

Anise, Italian.....lb.	.11	.12
Spanish.....lb.	.1134	.1134
Star.....lb.	.21	.2134
Canary, Sicily.....lb.	.0734	.08
Smyrna.....lb.	.0634	.07
South American.....lb.	.0634	.07
Caraway.....lb.	.0834	.09
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	1.30	1.50
Decorated.....lb.	1.20	1.30
Celery.....lb.	.75	.80
Colchicum.....lb.	.09	.0934
Conium.....lb.	.0434	.05
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.14	.1434
Bleached.....lb.	.14	.1434
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.14	.1434
Morocco.....lb.	.14	.1434
Dill.....lb.	.0734	.08
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	.15	.16
Italian.....lb.	.11	.12
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.14	.15
Flax, whole.....bbl.	7.50	8.00
Ground.....lb.	.04	.0434
Foenugreek.....lb.	.30	.32
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.0334	.04
Russian.....lb.	—	—

SEEDS—Concluded.

Larkspur.....lb.	.30	.32
Lobelia.....lb.	.20	.25
Millet, natural.....lb.	.0234	.0334
Hulled.....lb.	.1034	.1034
Mustard, Bari, brown.....lb.	.0734	.08
California, brown.....lb.	.0834	.0834
German, brown.....lb.	.09	.10
Sicily, brown.....lb.	.0734	.0834
Trieste, brown.....lb.	.0834	.0934
English, yellow.....lb.	.0834	.0934
German, yellow.....lb.	.08	.0934
Parsley.....lb.	—	.25
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.1234	.1334
German.....lb.	.1334	.14
Pumpkin.....lb.	.12	.15
Quince.....lb.	.70	.80
Rape, English.....lb.	.0634	.0734
German.....lb.	.0634	.07
Sabadilla.....lb.	.24	.26
Stavesacre.....lb.	—	.20
Stramonium.....lb.	—	.10
Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	—	.50
Kombe.....lb.	—	.60
Sunflower, striped.....lb.	.0734	.0734
Worm, American.....lb.	.10	.11
Levant.....lb.	.55	.65
Sedilite Mixture.....lb.	.19	.20
Silver, bar.....lb.	—	.4834
Nitrate.....lb.	—	.3134
Soap, Castile, white pure.....lb.	.1234	.13
Marseilles.....lb.	.11	.12
Green, pure.....lb.	.11	.12
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	.10
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.11	.12
Ordinary.....lb.	.09	.10
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots.....100 lbs.	.60	.65
in bbls.....6234	.6734	
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums.....100 lbs.	1.5734	1.6234
70-76 p.c., basis 60-100 lbs. 1.4734	1.5234	
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.....lb.	.0234	.0234
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.04	.0434
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	.46	.51
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.0334	.0334
Amer. f. o. b. works.....lb.	.01	.02
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.75	1.3734
Bisulphite Sol.....100 lbs.	.80	1.15
Bromide.....lb.	.55	.56
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs.....lb.	.60	.80
Pure, cryst.....lb.	—	.0334
Dried.....lb.	—	.0534
Chlorate.....lb.	.1534	.1634
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c. lb.....lb.	.22	.30
Dichromate.....lb.	.0434	.0534
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.82	.84
Hyposulphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.40	1.60
Kegs.....100 lbs.	1.75	2.10
Iodide.....lb.	.35	3.55
Nitrite.....lb.	.25	.28
Nitrate, 96 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25	2.30
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.0234	.0234
Prussiate, cases.....lb.	.1134	.14
Salicylate.....lb.	.65	1.00
Silicate, fluid.....100 lbs.	.60	.70
Cryst.....lb.	.02	.0234
Stannate.....lb.	—	—
Stannate Gl'br's Salt, 100 lb. bbs.....ea.	.65	.75
Bbls.....lb.	.70	.75
Calcined.....100 lbs.	2.75	3.00
Sulphide, 30 p.c.....lb.	.0134	.0134
60 p.c.....lb.	.0234	.0234
Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	—	.0234
Dry, powdered.....lb.	—	.06
Spermacti.....lb.	.25	.26
Spts. Ether. Nitros.....lb.	.42	.44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....100 lbs.	2.29	2.40
Potato.....lb.	.0534	.0534
Rice.....lb.	.07	.08
Wheat.....lb.	.05	.0534
Storax.....lb.	.28	.30
Strontium Nitrate.....lb.	.15	.17
Strychnine, cryst., bulk.....oz.	.40	.46
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.45	.55
1/2 oz. vials.....oz.	.65	.75
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.14	.16
Sulphonal.....lb.	.55	1.00
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	1.85	2.15
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.40
Tamarinda, kegs.....ea.	2.50	2.60
Tartar Emetic, in cases.....lb.	.37	.40
Thymol.....lb.	6.25	7.00
Tin.....lb.	.3334	.34
Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.23	.2334
50 p.c.....100 lbs.	.975	10.00
Oxide.....lb.	.36	.37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.....lb.	—	22.15
Toluol, pure.....gal.	.40	.45
Commercial.....gal.	.35	.40

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Turmeric	lb.	.05% — .06
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores)		
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.28 — .30
Artificial	lb.	.13 — .15
Vanillin	oz.	.35 — .38

WAXES—

Bayberry	lb.	.23 — .25
Bees, white	lb.	.30 — .32
Yellow, crude	lb.	.28 — .30
Refined	lb.	.32 — .35
Candelilla	lb.	.35 — .38
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.48 — .50
No. 1	lb.	.45 — .50
No. 2	lb.	.32 — .34
No. 3	lb.	.27 — .28
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13 — .14
White	lb.	.14 — .15
Japan	lb.	.10% — .10%
Montan, crude	lb.	.09 — .11
Bleached	lb.	Nominal
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.32 — .38
Green	lb.	.35 — .40
Refined, white	lb.	.30 — .40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25 — .30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04% — .08
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.08% — .09
Chloride	lb.	.04% — .04%
Oxide, white	lb.	.06% — .10%
Sulphate	100 lbs.	2.35 — 2.45

DYESTUFFS

Acid, Picric, kegs	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Tannic, commercial	lb.	.50 — .55
Cryst.	lb.	.70 — .77
Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50 — .65
Blood	lb.	.40 — .45
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25 — .30
Brown paste	lb.	.35 — .40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.65 — .75
Salt	lb.	.10 — .18
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40 — .60
Seed	lb.	.09 — .13
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30 — .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26 — .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24 — .29
Carmines of Indigo	lb.	—
Cochineal, Tenerife, silver ..	lb.	—
Rosy black	lb.	.60 — .65
Gray black	lb.	.60 — .75
Fine Madras	lb.	—
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25 — .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40 — .50
English	lb.	.15 — .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.06% — .08
Boxes	lb.	—
Slabs	lb.	—
Divi-divi	ton	\$5.00 — 75.00
Flavine	lb.	.60 — .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00 — 30.00
oung, root	ton	43.00 —
Gambir, spot	lb.	.05% — .06
Cube No. 1	lb.	—
Cube No. 2	lb.	—
Indigo, Bengal, low grade ..	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Medium	lb.	—
High grade	lb.	—
Kurpahs	lb.	—
Guatemala	lb.	—
Madras	lb.	—
Synthetic (J)	lb.	— .65
Indigotine	lb.	—
Iron Nitrate, commercial ..	lb.	.01% — .02
True	lb.	.04 — .04%
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00 — 20.00
Roots	ton	12.00 — 15.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.14 — .20
French	lb.	—
Myrobalans	lb.	.40 — .50
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.20 — .30
Chinese	lb.	.16 — .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—
Quercitron	ton	25.00 — 30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12 — .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06% — .10
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.10 — .11%
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton	110.00 — 120.00
Tannic Acid	ton	110.00 — 120.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04 — .04%
Aleppy	lb.	.04% — .04%
Pubna	lb.	.03% — .04%
China	lb.	— .03%
Cochin, bales	lb.	Nominal
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	—
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.09 — .12

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.02 — .02%
Camwood	lb.	.06 — .07
Fustic	lb.	.01% — .02
Hyperic	lb.	.02 — .03
Logwood	lb.	.01% — .02%
Red Saunders	lb.	.03 — .04

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.10 — .18
Concentrated	lb.	.16 — .24
Barberry, French	lb.	.28 — .35
Chestnut	lb.	.08 — .08%
Fustic, solid	lb.	.08 — .11
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06 — .08
Gall	lb.	.12 — .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02% — .03%
Indigo	lb.	.01 — .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06 — .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05 — .10
42 deg.	lb.	.04 — .06
Cryst	lb.	.10 — .15
Oak	lb.	.08 — .08%
Palmetto	lb.	.02% — .02%
Persian Berry	lb.	.12 — .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.04% — .05%
51 deg.	lb.	.03% — .04
42 deg.	lb.	.02% — .03
Quercitron	lb.	.02% — .04
Sumac	lb.	.03% — .06%

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	.44 — 4 1/2
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.50 — 4.50
Tar	50 gals.	7.50 — 8.50
Rosin, com. to good str'nd bbl.		3.60 — 3.80
B	bbl.	3.70
D	bbl.	3.70
E	bbl.	3.75
F	bbl.	3.75
G	bbl.	3.75
H	bbl.	3.80
I	bbl.	3.85
K	bbl.	4.35
M	bbl.	4.65
N	bbl.	5.75
W. G.	bbl.	6.10
W. W.	bbl.	6.40

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.24 — .25
V. S. O.	lb.	.23 — .24
Superior orange	lb.	.18 — .20
Bright orange	lb.	.17 — .18
T. N.	lb.	.15 — .15%
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15% — .16
Button Lac	lb.	.24 — .28
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14% — .15
Bone dry	lb.	.19% — .20

COFFEES

Rio	lb.	.07% — .10%
Santos	lb.	.08% — .11%
East India—Private growth ..	lb.	.25% — .26
Padang Int	lb.	.22% — .23%
Timor	lb.	.19% — .20
Kroe	lb.	.19 — .19%
Mandheling	lb.	.27 — .27
Akola	lb.	.25 — .27
Java Liberian	lb.	.19% — .19%
Straits Liberian	lb.	.17% — .18%
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.18 — .18%
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.09% — .09%
Washed	lb.	.11% — .14%
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08% — .09%
Washed	lb.	.11 — .14
Colombian	lb.	.10% — .10%
Maracaibos	lb.	.10 — .14
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.12 — .12%
Washed	lb.	.16 — .16%
Coatepec	lb.	.12 — .12%
Washed	lb.	.15% — .16
Oaxaca	lb.	.13 — .13%
Washed	lb.	.16 — .16%
Tapachula	lb.	.16 — .16%
Tio & Si	lb.	.12 — .12%
Huatusco	lb.	.12 — .12%
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05% — .06%
Fair to good	lb.	.12 — .13%
Prime to choice	lb.	.13% — .14%
Mocha, large	lb.	.21% — .22%
Small	lb.	.22 — .24
Nicaragua	lb.	.10 — .10%
Washed	lb.	.11% — .13%
Guatemala & Cuban, common ..	lb.	.05% — .06%
Fair to good	lb.	.12% — .13%
Prime to choice	lb.	.13% — .14%
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08% — .08%
Good ordinary	lb.	.08% — .09
Black River	lb.	.09% — .09%

TEAS

Foochow, standard	lb.	.15 — .16
Superior	lb.	.24 — .26
Formosa, standard	lb.	.16 — .18
Good	lb.	.22 — .25
Superior	lb.	.26 — .27
Fine	lb.	.36 — .41
Finest	lb.	.38 — .43
Country Green, gunpowder, extra	lb.	.36 — .51
Imperial, firsts	lb.	— .42
Seconds	lb.	.31 — .33
Young Hysons, firsts	lb.	.36 — .42
Seconds	lb.	—
Thirds	lb.	—
Extras	lb.	.41 — .42
Pingsuey G'powder, Pinhead ..	lb.	.38 — .42
Extras	lb.	—
Firsts	lb.	.38 — .42
Seconds	lb.	.23 — .27
Thirds	lb.	.22 — .24
Imperial, seconds	lb.	—
Thirds	lb.	—
Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade	lb.	.18 — .20
Medium grade	lb.	.20 — .25
High grade	lb.	.31 — .38
Fancy Grade	lb.	.38 — .46
Congous, fine to best	lb.	.34 — .36
Medium	lb.	.24
Standard	lb.	.14% — .15
India, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.19 — .22
Pekoe	lb.	.21 — .22
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24 — .25
Java, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.19 — .20
B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.22 — .25
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21 — .22
Pekoe	lb.	.21 — .23
F. O. Pekoe	lb.	.23 — .27
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24 — .30
F. B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32 — .33

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer. Nat.	Arb. Bro.	War. Fed.
Powdered	5.15	5.15	5.15
XXXX powdered	5.20	5.20	5.20
Confectioners A	4.95	4.95	4.95
Fine gran	5.05	5.05	5.05
Standard gran	5.10	5.05	5.10
2-lb. bags fine gr.	5.35	5.35	5.35
5-lb. bags fine gr.	5.25	5.25	5.25
10-lb. bags fine gr.	5.20	5.20	5.20
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.10	5.10	5.10

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	gal.	.10% — .12
Blackstrap	lb.	.19 — .22
Common	lb.	.24 — .29
Fair	gal.	.40 — .45
Prime	gal.	.50 — .60
Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .47
Grocery grades	gal.	.10 — .16
Sugar Syrup, common	lb.	.16 — .20
Medium	lb.	.20 — .30
Fancy	lb.	—
Honey—		
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	— .16
Clover No. 1	lb.	— .14
No. 2	lb.	.12 — .13
Extracted	lb.	.08 — .09
Southern ext	gal.	.60 — .70
West Ind.	gal.	.35 — .40
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07 — .07%
Maple Sugar and Syrups—		
Syrup	gal.	.90 — 1.00
Sugar	lb.	.10 — .10%

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 — .21
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12 — .13
China, cases	lb.	.08% — .09
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31 — .32
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12% — .13
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.20 — .21
Mombasa	lb.	.21 — .22
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	lb.	.32 — .33
Cloves, Amboyne	lb.	.32 — .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17% — .18
Penang	lb.	.33 — .34
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.10 — .11
African	lb.	.05% — .08%
Cochin	lb.	.06% — .07
Mace, Banda	lb.	.63 — .64
Batavia	lb.	.46 — .47
Nutmegs	lb.	.14% — .16%
Pepper, black	lb.	.11% — .12
White	lb.	.21% — .22
Pimento	lb.	.03% — .04

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Acneine.....oz.	—	3.75	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.20	—	.27
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	—	Iodide.....oz.	.45	—	.50
Seconds.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.12
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Sorts.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	—	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.27
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Acetanilid.....lb.	.58	—	.65	Root, German.....lb.	.25	—	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.55	—	.70
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Technical.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v. ca.	1.95	—	Atropine, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	20.00	—	26.00
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00	—	Sulphate, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	25.00	—	25.25
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.10	—	.12	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	.70	—	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
U. S. P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	.30	—	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.28	—	.28
C. P., Glacial, 99 1/2%.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Hydrous.....lb.	.25	—	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.18	—	.20	(See also Lanoline)			Oregon.....lb.	.20	—	.25
German.....lb.	.90	—	1.05	Agar Agar.....lb.	.50	—	Peru.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	—	Tolu.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Impalp.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.59	—	C. P.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Butyric, 100 p. c.....oz.	.85	—	.85	Less.....gal.	2.70	—	Caustic Hyd'ts, C.P., Crys.....lb.	.35	—	.35
Cacodylic.....oz.	4.55	—	4.55	Com. 95%, U.S.P. bbls, gal.	2.57	—	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.15	—	.18
Camphoric.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Less.....gal.	2.67	—	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Carbolic cryst., bulk.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Denatured, bbls. & 1/2 bbls, gal.	2.75	—	C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	.68	—	.73	Methylic (Wood), bbls, gal.	.55	—	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.68	—	.75	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.24	—	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.07	—	.10
Crude, 10-95 p. c., gal.....gal.	.60	—	1.00	Allkannet, Powdered.....oz.	.50	—	Sulphate, Pow. (Barites).....lb.	.25	—	.30
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.07	—	.11	Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.24	—	.24
1-lb.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.40	—	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.16	—	.20
C. P.....oz.	.32	—	.32	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.25	—	.28	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	—	Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.....gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	Less.....gal.	1.85	—	2.00
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	—	.30	Cape.....lb.	.16	—	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.56 1/2	—	.57	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.10	—	1.30
Granulated.....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	Surinam.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot. lb. oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	6.65	—	7.50
Gallic.....lb.	1.10	—	1.50	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	Short.....lb.	5.50	—	6.00
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.22	—	.30	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	Chut.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Alon, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	Bourbon.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Hippuric.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Althaea Root, cut.....lb.	.45	—	So. American.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	Belladonna Lvs., 1-lb. bot., lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.17	—	.17	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.05	—	German.....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.09	—	.09	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	—	Root, German.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Dil., U.S.P., oz v. incl. oz. lb.	.30	—	.30	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	—	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.70	—	Benzine.....gal.	2.10	—	2.25
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	.50	—	.60
52 p.c., ceres. bt.....lb.	.70	—	.70	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	—	Sumatra.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Hyppophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	.12	—	.12	Cryst C.P.....lb.	.40	—	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	Berberine, C.P., 1/4 oz. v. ea.	.60	—	.65
Dilute.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Ammonia Water, 16 deg. lb. 20 deg.....lb.	.05	—	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Molybdic, C. P.....lb.	6.50	—	7.00	20 deg., Conc.....lb.	.07 1/2	—	Bismuth, Betanaph. (Or-phol).....oz.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, com. 20% (Carboys 120 lbs. 2 1/2 c) lb.	.05	—	.07	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	Bromide.....oz.	.35	—	.40
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	3.40	—	3.60
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Muriate.....lb.	.12	—	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.	3.00	—	3.45
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.16	—	.22	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.16	—	40 p. c.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Oxalic.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.22	—	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	3.50	—	3.85
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Granulated.....lb.	.22	—	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.50
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p.c. lb.	.35	—	.40	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.50	—	Subgallate.....lb.	2.70	—	2.95
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.08	—	Subiodide.....oz.	.40	—	.50
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Salicylate.....lb.	.80	—	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	—	2.95
Picric.....lb.	1.25	—	1.45	Sulphate.....lb.	.08	—	Tannate.....oz.	.27	—	.30
Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2, and 1-lb. cans.....lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	Valerate.....oz.	.34	—	.40
1 oz. v.....oz.	.20	—	.24	Valerate.....oz.	.19	—	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.00	—	Baker's A and white.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Crude.....gal.	.20	—	.30	Technical.....lb.	.45	—	Jeweler's.....lb.	.60	—	1.00
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.40	—	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.08 1/4
Bulk.....lb.	.96	—	1.15	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09
From Gaultheria, oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Anise Seed, Italian.....lb.	.18	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Star.....lb.	.30	—	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	.05	—	.06	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
C. P.....lb.	.13	—	.16	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	Short.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Sulphurous, U.S.P. sol'n.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4 oz. v. ea.	2.10	—	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.26	—	.31
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart. lb.	.75	—	1.20	Crystals, 1/4 oz. v. ea.	.25	—	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Medicinal.....lb.	1.00	—	1.35	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.20	—	Castia.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.40	—	.48	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28
Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.50	Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	1.80	—	Seed.....lb.	.38	—	.42
Trichloracetic.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.24	—	Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.36	—	.48
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.19	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	Baker's A and white.....lb.	.36	—	.48
				Root.....lb.	.50	—	Dutch.....lb.	.36	—	.44
				Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.36	—	.44
				Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	Mallard's.....lb.	5.25	—	5.50
				Jamaica.....lb.	.20	—	Caffeine, pure.....oz.	.40	—	.45
				St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	Benzoate.....oz.	.50	—	.60
				Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	—	Bromide.....oz.	.45	—	.50
							Citrated.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	—	.31
Hydrochlor. (true salt) oz.	.55	—	.65	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Sulphate, 1/4 lbs .....	.80	—	.85	Colchicum Root	lb.	.27	—	.32	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.32	—	.36
Valerate .....	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.44
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	—	Seed	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	Powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	—	.95
White, peeled and split	lb.	.60	—	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Calcium, Benzoate	oz.	.85	—	Flexible	lb.	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Bromide	lb.	.85	—	Colocynth, select	lb.	.55	—	.65	Garlic, on strings (see Wintergreen)	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	Pulp	lb.	.50	—	.60	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fused	lb.	.60	—	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold	lb.	.45	—	.50
Granulated	lb.	.16	—	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	—	.26	Silver	lb.	.40	—	.45
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.95	—	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.25	—	.28	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	5.00	—	5.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	5.50	—	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelseminine, C.P., crys-				
Iodide	lb.	.08	—	Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20	tals, Ger. 15 gr. v. ea.				
Lactate	oz.	1.40	—	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.			
Lactophosphate Sol	lb.	.25	—	Para	lb.	.45	—	.50	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.20	—	.22
Permanganate	lb.	.40	—	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	—	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root	lb.	.16	—	.20
Sulphate, Precip. pure	lb.	.40	—	Carbonate	lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.24
Sulphite, pure	lb.	.75	—	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	—	.16
Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.07	—	Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.46	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	—	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	—	.43	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.24
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.10	Ground	lb.	.24	—	.26
Camphor, refined	lb.	.43	—	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.08	—	.10	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.31
1/4 lb. squares	lb.	.60	—	Barrels	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Ginseng	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15	Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums				
Japanese	lb.	.43	—	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	and bbls. added	lb.	.23 1/2	—	.24 1/2
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	.09	—	Coriander	lb.	.09	—	.11	In cans	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25 1/2
Smyrna	lb.	.09	—	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.21	Less	lb.	.25	—	.30
So. American	lb.	.30	—	Corrosive Sublimate (see					Gold and Sodium Chloride,				
Canella Bark	lb.	1.60	—	Mercury Bichloride).					U.S.P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	5.25	—	Cotin, true, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	27.00	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	5.00	—	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	5.20	—	5.45
Chinese	lb.	1.35	—	Coumarin	oz.	.25	—	.28	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	Cranesbill	lb.	.24	—	.29	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Capsicum, African	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.22	—	.27
Caraway	lb.	.15	—	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.38	—	.42	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.32
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.30	—	.35
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	—	Carbonate	oz.	.25	—	.28	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	—	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	—	.38	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06
Cardamom Seed, bleached	lb.	1.65	—	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	—	.70	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Decorticated	lb.	1.50	—	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80	Carbonate (lb. 3.50)	oz.	.25	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	Cudbear	lb.	.30	—	.40	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.	1.60	—	1.60
Carminc, No. 40	oz.	.35	—	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	1.34	—	1.34
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	—	Cumin Seed	lb.	.23	—	.28	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cassia, China	lb.	.22	—	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.20	—	.24	Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	Root	lb.	.33	—	.39	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	—	.25
Fistula	lb.	.45	—	Cut	lb.	.39	—	.44	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.55	—	Dextrin, yellow	lb.	.08	—	.12	Salt	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.16	—	White	lb.	.08	—	.14	Heliotropin	oz.	.15	—	.18
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.27	—	Digitalin, 1/4 lbs.	oz.	—	—	15.00	Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.18	—	.20
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.25	—	15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	—	.85	Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Celery Seed	lb.	.25	—	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.22	—	.27	Hemp Seed	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	—	German	lb.	.30	—	.34	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.30	—	.45
Yellow	lb.	.18	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	German	lb.	.36	—	.42
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.40	—	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.25	—	.28	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English,				Dover's Powder	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Seed	lb.	.25	—	.35
7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	—	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	1.55	—	1.85	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,				Extra	lb.	1.65	—	2.00	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea.	lb.	.75	—	.80
8 lb. box, white	box	.50	—	Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.95	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.35	—	.40
Pink	box	.60	—	Duotol	oz.	1.50	—	1.50	Holacain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	.41	—	.50
White, bbls.	0.0034		.04	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.40	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	—	.50
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.36	—	Echinacea Root	lb.	.2	—	.30	Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	—	.50
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.55	—	Elaterium	oz.	.75	—	1.00	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.45	—	.50
Chicle	lb.	.65	—	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	—	.15
Chinoline	lb.	.11	—	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.40	—	.45
Chinolin, pure	lb.	.25	—	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.18	—	.20	Pressed, 1/4 & 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.43	—	.50
Chiretta	lb.	.75	—	Elecampene Root	lb.	.22	—	.26	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	.40	—	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.22	—	.32	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chloroform	lb.	.27	—	Ground, pure	lb.	.22	—	.32	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chrysarobin	lb.	.28	—	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, ref'd/b.	lb.	.36	—	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)					Hydrochinon	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Red	lb.	.38	—	Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.,				
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.50	—	Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Medicinal	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.22	—	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	—	.50	Sol. Technical	lb.	.20	—	.29
Salicylate	oz.	.18	—	Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.32	Hyosine Hydrob., gr.	gr.	.20	—	.29
Sulphate	oz.	.14	—	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	—	1.10	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15				
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.18	—	U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.30	—	.36	gr. vials	ea.	4.75	—	4.75
Salicylate	oz.	.275	—	Washed	lb.	.29	—	.36	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	—	.35
Civet	lb.	.25	—	Valerianic	oz.	.35	—	.40	Hydrobromide	gr.	.20	—	.30
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25	—	Eucaie Hydrochlor.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Iceland Moss	lb.	.16	—	.18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.43	—	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	lb.	.15	—	.20	Ichthyol	lb.	5.25	—	5.75
Penang	lb.	.45	—	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.80	—	.90	Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		—	
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	4.50	—	Fuonymin (Eclac. powd.)	oz.	.28	—	.35	Manila	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	4.20	—	Euphorbium	lb.	.28	—	.35	Insect Powder	lb.	.46	—	.52
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.	oz.	4.45	—	Euquinine	oz.		—	1.40	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.	lb.	.65	—	.75
1/4 oz. vials	oz.	4.45	—	Fennel Seed	lb.	.24	—	.30	Iodine Bromide	oz.		—	
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	—	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.00	—	8.25	Resublimed	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Coea Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.55	—	Ground	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2	Resublimed, cryst. & powd.	lb.	.60	—	.64
Truxillo	lb.	.09	—	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	—	.10	Deodorized	oz.	.60	—	.64
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	—	Ground	lb.	.09	—	.12	Ipecac Root, Carthagen.	lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	Less	lb.		—		Powdered	lb.	2.35	—	2.45
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.80	—	Floxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.00	—	8.25	Rio	lb.	3.65	—	3.85
Powdered	lb.	7.00	—	Ground	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2	Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	—	.25
Codeine	oz.	6.40	—	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	—	.10	Irisin (Eclastic Powder)	oz.		—	.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.70	—	Ground	lb.	.09	—	.12	Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	.16
Sulphate	oz.	6.70	—	Ground	lb.	.09	—	.12	Bromide	oz.		—	.10
									Benzoate	oz.		—	.22

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S. ....lb.	.18	—	.20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon.oz.	—	.35	Oil Gaultheria Leaf .....lb.	4.65	—	4.90
Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.74	—	.80	Phosphate, pure .....oz.	.06	—	Ceranium, Rose, nat'l. ....lb.	6.00	—	6.50
and Ammonia, Sol. ....lb.	.70	—	.75	Sulphate (Sal Epsom) ....lb.	.02½	—	Turkish .....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. ....lb.	2.20	—	2.30	C. P. Crystals .....lb.	.14	—	Ginger .....oz.	.50	—	.60
(12p.c.Q.) Scales. ....lb.	2.40	—	2.60	Dried .....lb.	.12	—	Gingergrass .....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Quin. & Strychnine. ....lb.	2.40	—	2.60	Malva Flowers, large .....lb.	.45	—	Haarlem, Dutch .....gross	2.75	—	3.00
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Blue, small .....lb.	.40	—	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	—	—	18.00
Iodide .....oz.	.35	—	.42	Mandrake Root .....lb.	.18	—	Regular .....gross	—	—	6.00
Syrup .....lb.	.36	—	.42	Powdered .....lb.	.20	—	Capsules .....gross	—	—	24.00
Nitrate Solu'n, U.S.P. ....lb.	.27	—	.30	Manganese, Bromide .....oz.	.23	—	Sylvester's .....doz.	—	—	3.00
Oxalate (Ferrous) .....oz.	.08	—	.12	Carbonate, crys., med. ....oz.	.08	—	Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less	.60	—	.80
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots. ....lb.	.68	—	.73	Chloride, crst. ....lb.	.30	—	Juniper Berries .....lb.	1.45	—	1.90
U. S. P. Scales .....lb.	.75	—	.83	Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.75	—	Wood .....lb.	.45	—	.55
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Lactate .....oz.	.25	—	Lard .....gal.	.85	—	1.10
Protocarb (Vallet's M.) ....lb.	.30	—	.30	Oxide, black, powd. ....lb.	.08	—	Lavender, Mitcham .....oz.	—	—	—
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol. ....lb.	.75	—	.83	Manna, flake, large .....lb.	.95	—	Flowers .....lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Quevenne's (by hydgn.) ....lb.	.48	—	.58	Small .....lb.	.55	—	Garden, French .....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Salicylate .....oz.	.11	—	.14	Marjoram Leaves, Ger. ....lb.	.44	—	Spike .....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sesquichloride .....lb.	.35	—	.40	Mastic .....lb.	.90	—	Lemon .....lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Solution .....lb.	.13	—	.18	Matico Leaves .....lb.	.90	—	Lemongrass .....lb.	1.35	—	1.60
Subsulphate .....lb.	.27	—	.30	Menthol, crst. ....lb.	2.75	—	Limes, expressed .....lb.	3.40	—	3.65
Solution (Monsel's) ....lb.	.12	—	.15	Mercury .....lb.	.85	—	Distilled .....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Sulph. (Coppers) 100 lbs. ....lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Ammon. (white precip.) ....lb.	1.25	—	Limead, boiled .....gal.	.58	—	.74
Cryst., pure .....lb.	.08	—	.12	Bichloride (cor. sub.) ....lb.	.94	—	Raw .....gal.	.59	—	.75
Dried .....lb.	.15	—	.18	Powdered .....lb.	.90	—	Mace, distilled .....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Tartrate & Ammonium. ....lb.	.74	—	.83	Bisulphate .....lb.	.85	—	Expressed .....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
and Potass., Scales. ....lb.	.70	—	.80	Chloride, mild (Ca'l') ....lb.	1.00	—	Male Fern, Etheral. ....lb.	3.25	—	4.00
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P. ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Iodide, green, Froto. ....lb.	3.15	—	Menhaden, Northern. ....gal.	.45	—	.55
Valerate .....oz.	.22	—	.25	Red (Pre.) Biniodide. ....lb.	3.40	—	Southern .....gal.	.45	—	.55
Isinglass, Russian .....lb.	5.50	—	6.00	Oxide, red (Red Pre.) ....lb.	1.20	—	Mustard, artificial .....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Jaborandi Leaves .....lb.	.25	—	.35	Yellow .....oz.	.13	—	Essential .....oz.	.50	—	.65
Jalap Root, selected .....lb.	.20	—	.26	Salicylate .....oz.	.23	—	Expressed .....gal.	.90	—	1.10
Powdered .....lb.	.28	—	.32	Sulphate (Turp. M'l') ....lb.	1.05	—	Neatsfoot .....gal.	.75	—	1.15
Juniper Berries .....lb.	.08	—	.10	Mercury with Chalk (by succussion) ....lb.	.55	—	Neroli, Bigarade, best. ....oz.	4.00	—	4.50
Kamala .....lb.	—	—	—	Millet Seed .....lb.	.08	—	Petale, extra .....oz.	4.50	—	5.00
Purified .....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	German .....lb.	—	—	Nutmeg .....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Kaolin .....lb.	.07	—	.09	Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	5.70	—	Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. & 1 gal. cans. ....gal.	3.25	—	3.50
Kava Kava .....lb.	.35	—	.40	Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	—	3 and 6 gal. cans. ....gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Kino .....lb.	.55	—	.60	Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	5.85	—	Malaga .....lb.	1.30	—	1.60
Powdered .....lb.	.65	—	.70	Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	5.70	—	Orange, bitter .....lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge. ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	5.45	—	Sweet .....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Powdered .....lb.	.26	—	.31	½ oz. vial .....oz.	5.70	—	Organum .....lb.	.35	—	.90
Koussou, powdered .....lb.	.55	—	.60	Valerate, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	5.85	—	Palm, Lagos .....lb.	.15	—	.18
Lactucarium .....lb.	4.50	—	7.50	Mullein Flow., 1 lb. cans. ....lb.	1.75	—	Kernel .....lb.	.18	—	.20
Ladies Slipper Root .....lb.	.40	—	.45	Musk Root .....lb.	.50	—	Paraffin .....gal.	.40	—	.50
Lanoline, "B. J. D." .....lb.	.50	—	.65	Powdered .....lb.	.60	—	Light .....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Anhydrous .....lb.	.75	—	.90	Mustard Seed, black .....lb.	.14	—	Russian .....gal.	4.50	—	4.75
"Lichreich" .....lb.	.60	—	.75	Ground .....lb.	.20	—	Patchouli .....oz.	.45	—	.60
Anhydrous .....lb.	.90	—	1.10	White .....lb.	.12	—	Peach Kernels .....lb.	.35	—	.40
Lanum, "Merck" .....lb.	.28	—	.30	Ground .....lb.	.28	—	Peanut .....gal.	1.00	—	1.20
Anhydrous .....lb.	.31	—	.35	Myrrh (Gum-Resin) ....lb.	.28	—	Pennyroyal .....lb.	2.10	—	2.50
(See also Adeps Lanae)	—	—	—	Naphthalene, flake or balls. ....lb.	.04½	—	Pepper, black .....lb.	.80	—	.85
Larkspur Seed .....lb.	.40	—	.45	Nickel and Ammon. Sul. ....lb.	.20	—	Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Powdered .....lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphate .....lb.	.25	—	Hotchkiss .....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Lavender Flowers .....lb.	.25	—	.30	Nutgalls .....lb.	.30	—	Western .....lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Extra .....lb.	.35	—	.45	Powdered .....lb.	.38	—	Pimenta .....lb.	.25	—	.60
Hand picked .....lb.	.40	—	.50	Nutmegs .....lb.	.25	—	Fine Needles .....lb.	.25	—	.30
Lead Acetate (Sugar) .....lb.	.12	—	.26	Extra large .....80 to lb.	.28	—	Poppy, true .....lb.	.30	—	.35
Chloride .....lb.	.65	—	.75	Nux Vomica .....lb.	.11	—	Rape Seed .....gal.	1.00	—	1.10
Iodide, powdered .....oz.	.34	—	.37	Powdered .....lb.	.22	—	Rose, Kissanlik .....oz.	12.50	—	13.50
Nitrate .....lb.	.20	—	.38	Oil, Almond, bitter .....lb.	6.00	—	Artificial .....oz.	3.50	—	4.00
Leeches, best Swedish .....ea.	.10	—	.12	Without Acid .....lb.	6.00	—	Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Lemon Peel, Ribbons .....lb.	.15	—	.20	Sweet, pure .....lb.	1.00	—	Trieste .....lb.	.75	—	.90
Ground .....lb.	.20	—	.25	Amber, crude, dark .....lb.	.20	—	Rosin .....gal.	.35	—	.70
Licorice, Corrig .....lb.	.30	—	.35	Rectified .....lb.	.30	—	Rue, pure .....oz.	.40	—	.50
Mass .....lb.	.29	—	.34	Aniseed, Star .....lb.	1.75	—	Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	.70	—	.75
Powdered .....lb.	.40	—	.45	Benne (Sesame), Import- ed, bbls., or less. ....gal.	.85	—	Sandalwood, English .....lb.	5.30	—	5.75
Root, Russian, cut .....lb.	.22	—	.28	Bergamot .....lb.	4.15	—	Savin .....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Powdered .....lb.	.28	—	.30	Birch, Black (Betula) ....lb.	2.10	—	Spearmint, pure .....lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Root, Spanish, bundles. ....lb.	.12	—	.22	Cade .....lb.	.25	—	Sassafras .....lb.	.75	—	.85
Powdered .....lb.	.12	—	.15	Cajuput, bottles .....lb.	1.10	—	Sperm, winter, bichd. ....gal.	.85	—	1.00
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk .....lb.	.05½	—	.06½	Camphor .....lb.	.24	—	Spruce .....lb.	.75	—	.90
Assort., 1, ¼ and ½ lb. ....lb.	.10	—	.12	Caraway .....lb.	2.00	—	Tansy .....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Lithium Acetate .....oz.	—	—	.22	Cassia .....lb.	1.10	—	Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	.40	—	.50
Bitartrate .....oz.	—	—	.24	Castor, American .....lb.	1.2½	—	Thyme, commercial .....lb.	.35	—	.90
Bromide .....lb.	2.60	—	2.80	Cedar Leaves, pure .....lb.	.70	—	Red, No. 1 .....lb.	1.30	—	1.45
Carbonate .....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Wood .....lb.	.30	—	White .....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Citrate .....lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Celery .....oz.	.85	—	Whale .....gal.	.70	—	.75
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.35	—	.40	Chaulmoogra .....lb.	1.60	—	Wine, Etheral, light. ....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Salicylate .....lb.	1.90	—	2.05	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....oz.	.90	—	Heavy, true, f. grapes. ....lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Lobelia Herb .....lb.	.20	—	.25	Citronella .....lb.	.60	—	Wintergreen .....lb.	.95	—	1.10
Powdered .....lb.	.25	—	.30	Cloves .....lb.	1.25	—	Synthetic .....lb.	.95	—	1.10
Seed, clean .....lb.	.35	—	.40	Coconut, Cochiti .....lb.	.20	—	Wormseed, Baltimore. ....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Powdered .....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ceylon .....lb.	.18	—	W'mwood, Amer., good. ....lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Lorage Root, sel., white. ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Copa .....lb.	.18	—	Ointment, Mercurial, ½ .....lb.	.80	—	.85
Seed .....lb.	.60	—	.70	Cod Liver, Newf'land. ....gal.	1.00	—	1/3 Mercury .....lb.	.75	—	.80
Lupulin .....lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Domestic .....gal.	.90	—	Olibanum .....lb.	.20	—	.26
Lycopodium .....lb.	.80	—	.90	Norwegian .....gal.	1.15	—	Opium (Natural) .....lb.	8.85	—	9.00
Mace, whole .....lb.	.75	—	.80	Bbls. ....ea.	23.00	—	Granulated .....lb.	11.25	—	11.75
Powdered .....lb.	.83	—	.90	½ bbls. ....ea.	14.00	—	U. S. P., powdered. ....lb.	10.75	—	11.25
Magnesium, Benzoate .....oz.	—	—	—	Copaiba, pure .....lb.	1.10	—	Orange Flowers .....lb.	1.36	—	1.45
Calcined .....lb.	.50	—	.62	Coriander .....oz.	.60	—	Peel, Curacao .....lb.	.15	—	.20
Carbonate, 4 ozs. ....lb.	.14	—	.24	Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.60	—	Orri, Florentine .....lb.	.20	—	.25
2 ozs. ....lb.	.16	—	.25	Croton .....lb.	1.40	—	Select Finger .....lb.	.28	—	.32
Powdered .....lb.	.09	—	.25	Cube .....lb.	3.65	—	Verona .....lb.	.10	—	.12
Ponderous .....lb.	.80	—	.85	Cumin .....lb.	4.60	—	Paraffin .....lb.	.10	—	.14
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.30	—	.32	Dill .....oz.	.45	—	Paraffin .....oz.	.10	—	.12
Hypophosphite, pure .....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Erigeron, true .....lb.	1.55	—	Paraldehyde .....lb.	.90	—	1.10
Metal, Powdered .....oz.	.35	—	.40	Eucalyptus .....lb.	.75	—				
				Fennel Seed, pure .....lb.	2.60	—				

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Parsley Brava Root.....lb.	.33	..	40	Rhubarb—				Spirit Ammonia—				
Parsley Seed .....	.35	..	40	Powdered, extra tins.....lb.	.75	..	.90	Aromatic .....	..lb.	.50	..	55
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr.v.ea.	.35	..	40	Rochelle Salt	20½	..	.26	Nitre, U.S.P. ....	..lb.	.47	..	47
Pellitory Root .....	.35	..	40	Red Leaves, pale .....	..	..	.60	Spice Turpinine	gal.	.55	..	55
Pennis Green .....	.18	..	22	Red	2.50	..	2.60	Squawvine Root .....	..lb.	.25	..	25
Pennyroyal, Herb .....	.20	..	25	Rubidium Bromide .....	..oz.	1.75	..	Squill Root, white .....	..lb.	.13	..	16
Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.18	..	22	Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	..	2.50	Stillingia Root .....	..lb.	.18	..	22
White .....	.25	..	30	Sabadilla Seed .....	..lb.	.32	..	Powdered .....	..lb.	.23	..	23
Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.55	..	60	Saccharin	3.25	..	3.70	Stone Root .....	..lb.	.20	..	25
Leaves, pressed, oza.....lb.	.25	..	30	Saffron, Amer.(Safflower) lb.	.50	..	.55	Storax, liquid .....	..lb.	.40	..	40
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white.....lb.	..	..	15	Spanish, true, Valencia.....lb.	12.50	..	13.50	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	..lb.	.28	..	35
Phenacetin, Bayer .....	..oz.	1.15	..	Saffrol .....	..lb.	.45	..	Powdered .....	..lb.	.35	..	35
Phosphorus, Amorphous .....	..oz.	.05	..	Sage Leaves, Italian.....lb.	..lb.	.18	..	Blessed, oza.....lb.	..lb.	.40	..	40
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.05	..	07	Domestic .....	..lb.	.32	..	Seed .....	..lb.	.20	..	25
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	.05	..	07	St. John's Bread .....	..lb.	10	..	Powdered .....	..lb.	.25	..	25
Hydrochloride .....	.03	..	06	Salicin	4.75	..	5.00	Strontium Acetate .....	..oz.	.11	..	13
Nitrate .....	.03	..	06	Salol	1.05	..	1.25	Bromide .....	..lb.	.80	..	110
Pink Root, true .....	.60	..	.65	Sandalwood .....	..lb.	.20	..	Iodide .....	..oz.	.32	..	32
Piperidine .....	..oz.	1.00	..	Ground .....	..lb.	.25	..	Lactate .....	..oz.	.12	..	16
Piperin .....	.55	..	.65	Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	..lb.	.32	..	Nitrate, dry .....	..lb.	.20	..	30
Pitch, Burgundy, Amer.....lb.	.10	..	12	Santonin	2.85	..	3.00	Granular, C. P. ....	..lb.	.50	..	55
Plaster, calcined .....	..lbi.	1.50	..	Sar'ap'lla Root,Hon.cut.lb.	..lb.	.65	..	Salicylate .....	..lb.	.90	..	100
True, dentist's sifted.....lb.	..	2.25	..	Mexican, cut .....	..lb.	.25	..	Strophanthus, Seed, brown lb.	..lb.	.50	..	80
Pleurophylla .....	.30	..	35	Sassafras, powdered .....	..lb.	.30	..	Powdered .....	..lb.	1.00	..	110
Podophyllin (Resin) .....	..lb.	3.50	..	Sassafras, Pith .....	..oz.	.18	..	Strychnine, Acetate, ¼ths.oz.	..lb.	1.50	..	160
Poke Berries .....	.20	..	22	Bark .....	..lb.	.20	..	Alk., pow'd, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	1.05	..	115	
Root .....	.16	..	22	Saw Palmetto Berries .....	..lb.	.18	..	Nitrate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	1.45	..	150	
Powdered .....	.20	..	25	Scammony, Resin .....	..oz.	.25	..	Sulphate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	1.05	..	115	
Poppy Heads .....	.45	..	55	Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	..	3.00	..	Sugar of Milk, powder.....lb.	.18	..	22	
Seed, blue (Maw) .....	.18	..	20	15 gr. vial .....	..ea.	3.00	..	1 lb. cartons .....	..lb.	.20	..	25
White .....	.18	..	25	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	..	1.65	Sulfonal, Bayer .....	..oz.	1.35	..	60
Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	.15	..	18	Senega Root .....	..lb.	.65	..	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	5.75	..	60	
White, stick .....	.32	..	40	Seidlitz Mixture .....	..lb.	.21	..	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P. lb.	7.25	..	750	
Potassium .....	.35	..	40	Senna L'ves, Alexandria.....lb.	.45	..	.50	Sulphur, Iodide .....	..oz.	.40	..	50
Benzoate .....	.15	..	40	Powdered .....	..lb.	.35	..	Flowers .....	..lb.	.02½	..	04
Bicharbonate .....	.22	..	28	Tinnevely, select .....	..lb.	.18	..	Lac., precipitated .....	..lb.	.18	..	22
Bichromate .....	.18	..	25	Serpentaria (Va. Snake r'ty)lb.	.50	..	.55	Roll .....	..lb.	.02½	..	04
Bi sulphate, cryst.....lb.	..	.32	..	Silver Chloride .....	.69	..	.71	Washed .....	..lb.	.09	..	12
C. P. ....	..	.40	..	Cyanide	1.00	..	1.04	Sunflower Seeds .....	..lb.	.11	..	13
Bitartar, Ref. (Cream Tar-				Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.40	..	.46	Talcum, powdered .....	..lb.	.04	..	06
tar), pure, powd. lb.	.32	..	.38	Fused Cones .....	.49	..	.60	Tamaria, powdered.....lb.	.16	..	20	
Bromide .....	.85	..	90	Stick(Lunar Caustic).oz.	.46	..	.49	Purified .....	..lb.	.06	..	08
Carbonate (Pearl Ash) ..	.40	..	24	Oxide	1.05	..	1.15	Tar Barbadoes, gal.....kegs	2.80	..	500	
C. P. ....	.40	..	45	Simaruba, Bark of Root ..	.24	..	.30	Tar Caribaea, gal.....kegs	2.80	..	500	
Refined (Sal Tartar) lb.	.20	..	25	Powdered .....	.29	..	.34	No. Carolina, pt. cana.oz.	.60	..	85	
Chlorate .....	.22	..	26	Skunk Cabbage .....	.20	..	.25	Tartar Emetic .....	..lb.	.46	..	56
Powdered .....	.24	..	28	Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.40	..	.60	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car. lb.	.50	..	65	
Purified and gran. ....	.26	..	30	Soap, Castile, green.....box	4.00	..	6.50	Thymol .....	..lb.	7.50	..	780
Chloride, C. P. ....	.22	..	25	Mottled, genuine	3.50	..	3.75	Iodide, U.S.P. ....	..lb.	7.00	..	730
Citrate .....	.70	..	.77	White, Conti's	5.50	..	5.75	oz. ....	..oz.	.60	..	65
Glycerophosphate .....	.20	..	.25	Powdered .....	.35	..	.40	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra. lb.	2.40	..	275	
Hypophosphate	1.10	..	1.25	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.17	..	.20	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	.25	..	250	
Lactophosphate	3.20	..	3.35	Cut .....	.20	..	.23	Powdered	1.65	..	200	
Nitrate .....	.10	..	.14	Powdered .....	.25	..	.30	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....gal.	.33	..	38	
Powdered .....	.11	..	.15	Soda Ash .....	.03	..	.05	Venice .....	..lb.	.40	..	45
C. P. ....	.35	..	.40	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	..	.30	Uva Ursi .....	..lb.	.10	..	14
Permanganate .....	.18	..	.22	Sodium, Acetate .....	.15	..	.30	Valerian Root, English ..	..lb.	.85	..	90
Pure, powdered .....	.27	..	.31	Arsenite, pure .....	.20	..	.60	Powdered .....	..lb.	.95	..	100
Frussiate, red .....	..	1.00	..	Benzoate .....	.65	..	.75	German .....	..lb.	.35	..	40
Yellow .....	.40	..	.42	From True Benzoic A. lb.	4.00	..	4.25	Powdered .....	..lb.	.40	..	45
Salicylate .....	.10	..	.12	Bicarbonate	0.02½	..	.05	Vanillin .....	..oz.	.45	..	55
Sulphate, powdered .....	.18	..	.20	C. P., powdered .....	.10	..	.14	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	..	20	
Sulphide .....	.28	..	.32	Bichromate .....	.21	..	.25	Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	..	45	
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol-				Bitartrate .....	.90	..	1.00	Walnut Bark of Root.....lb.	.48	..	53	
uble Tartar) .....	.65	..	.75	Bromide .....	.67	..	.72	Bark of Tree .....	.25	..	35	
Powder, Dover's, U.S.P.....lb.	2.00	2.25	..	Carbon.(Sal Sod.) 100 lbs.	1.00	..	1.50	Wax, Bay .....	..lb.	.30	..	33
Prickly Ash Bark .....	.25	..	.30	P. C. crys. U.S.P. ....	.12	..	.18	Bees, yellow .....	..lb.	.40	..	45
Powdered .....	.32	..	.37	Dried, purified .....	.16	..	.18	White .....	..lb.	.45	..	65
Berries .....	.30	..	35	Granulated	0.02½	..	.04	Carnauba, No. 1.....lb.	.65	..	70	
Pulsatilla Herb	3.00	3.25	..	Chlorate .....	.22	..	.25	Japan .....	..lb.	.17	..	19
Pumpkin Seed .....	.20	..	.25	Chloride, C.P. ....	.20	..	.22	White Hellebore, Root ..	..lb.	.09	..	14
Quassia, rasped .....	.08	..	.11	Cinnamate .....	.28	..	.32	Powdered .....	..lb.	.12	..	15
Powdered .....	.15	..	.25	Citrate .....	.65	..	.78	White Pine Bark .....	..lb.	.15	..	20
Quebracho Bark .....	.25	..	.30	Glycerophosphate, 75%.oz.	.16	..	.20	Wild Cherry Bark .....	..lb.	.12	..	16
Quina, Seed	1.00	1.00	..	Hypophosphate .....	.90	..	1.10	Ground .....	..lb.	.14	..	18
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....lb.	.65	..	.70	Hypocistate, cryst.....lb.	.08	..	.06	Willow Bark, black .....	..lb.	.45	..	18
Sulph. ....	.05	..	.60	Keps. 112 lbs.....oz.	0.03½	..	.03	White .....	..lb.	..	..	25
Quinine Alkaloid .....	.66	..	.70	Granular	0.02½	..	.06	Witch Hazel, Extract, ..	..gal.	.70	..	80
Acetate .....	.68	..	.72	Iodide	4.25	..	4.65	double Dist. ....	..gal.	.55	..	65
Bimuriate .....	.65	..	.69	Lactophosphate .....	.14	..	.18	Barrels .....	..lb.	.55	..	65
Bi sulphate .....	.34	..	.38	Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.07	..	.10	Wormseed (Chenopodium) lb.	.12	..	16	
Carbolate .....	.75	..	.80	Pure granulated .....	.09	..	.15	Levant (Santonica) .....	..lb.	.55	..	60
Hydrobromide .....	.60	..	.65	Recrystallized .....	.11	..	.13	Wormwood, bulk .....	..lb.	.20	..	25
Hydrochloride .....	.58	..	.63	Dried .....	.22	..	.24	Yerba Santa .....	..lb.	.25	..	30
Lactate .....	.66	..	.71	Phosphomolybdate .....	.05	..	.50	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots. lb.	.30	..	35	
Salicylate .....	.69	..	.64	Scylate .....	.85	..	.90	Bromide .....	..oz.	.10	..	45
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	.27	..	.28	From Oil Wintergr'n lb.	3.00	..	3.25	Chloride, fused .....	..lb.	.40	..	40
5 oz. tins .....	.31	..	.34	Silicate, dry .....	.12	..	.20	Granulated .....	..lb.	.30	..	33
1 oz. vials .....	.34	..	.37	Liquid .....	.04	..	.06	Medicinal .....	..lb.	..	..	44
Tannin .....	.35	..	.40	Sulphate (Sal Glauber) ..	.03	..	.04	Iodide .....	..oz.	.40	..	44
Valerate .....	.63	..	.65	Pure cryst. ....	.08	..	.10	Hypophosphate .....	..oz.	.25	..	30
Rape Seed, English .....	.09½	..	.12	Dry .....	.25	..	.25	Lactophosphate .....	..lb.	.45	..	60
German .....	.09	..	.10	Sulphide .....	.40	..	.50	Metallic, C.P. ....	..lb.	.45	..	60
Red Saunders .....	..	..	.10	Sulphocarb (S'phoen.)lb.	.45	..	.57	Gran., free from As. lb.	.45	..	60	
Resin, common .....	.04	..	.06	and Potassium Tartrate	..	..	..	Oxide, American U.S.P. lb.	.16	..	22	
Good, refined, per 280 lbs.	.11	..	..	(Rochelle Salt) .....	.19	..	.23	Eng. Hubbuck's .....	..lb.	.50	..	60
Powdered .....	..	..	..	Spearmin Leaves, oza.....lb.	.34	..	.38	Permanganate .....	..oz.	.20	..	25
Resorcin, pure white	1.40	1.50	..	Spermaceti, cakes .....	.36	..	.38	Phosphide .....	..oz.	.20	..	25
Rhubarb, Canton .....	.80	..	.90	Spikenard Root .....	.25	..	.35	Salicylate .....	..oz.	.12	..	14
Clippings .....	.35	..	.45	Spruce Gum	1.00	..	1.10	Sulphate, crystal.....lb.	.06½	..	09	
Powdered60	..	.90	Extra	1.50	..	1.65	C. P.lb.	.17	..	24
				Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. lb.	.54	..	.69	Driedlb.	.25	..	33

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